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LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

IV

DOROTHY HARTLEY &
MARGARET M. ELLIOT

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY



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(a)



(b)

(a) A banquet in preparation. Larding and spitting poultry; gravy pans over the embers. Chef and steward argue, page-boys collect dishes, women pluck poultry and wash up. [As *Tempest*.] (b) A small family dinner. Note the kitchen wench scouring the brass pot. [M. de Vos.]

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LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

*A PICTORIAL RECORD from
Contemporary Sources*

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY

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PREFACE

The object of this series is to give a view of the Social life of each century through the eyes of the people who lived in it. We have tried to select records suitable for general and school use, which has meant examining some thousands of MSS., prints, drawings and reference books, and only by careful selection and examination could the results be condensed into an inexpensive series.

A general introduction outlines the characteristics of each century, and a series of notes gives points of detail. The forty-nine plates comprise about 150 pictures covering the main departments of human life.

From opinions received we think that beyond doubt the illustrations of Social History from the contemporary graphic art of the period treated has been of great value and interest to a number of persons; but we do not think that teachers as a whole are unanimously sympathetic with these contemporary representations. We cannot help feeling that the contemporary pictures represent the life of a period in a manner unsurpassed for vivid interpretation, graphic power, and wealth of detail. The subjects also have in most cases greater artistic vigour and value than any modern transcripts, and we feel that teachers should accustom themselves to study, enjoy and make use of them.

Drawings of a later century, though inferior for Social life, can depict, if carried out by good artists, the architecture and interior decoration of an historic period with accuracy and feeling; hence we have included two of Joseph Nash's water-colours of Interiors.

The advisability for teachers to become decidedly more intimately acquainted with the periods which they teach has been emphasised by a recent trenchant report of an Inspector of History Teaching which received some publicity in the Press at the time. We do not necessarily point to our own series as the remedy; we would rather simply asseverate that these are the lines upon which we have been working for some years, and that this nearer and more intimate knowledge of the background to historical events is what we have sought to stimulate.

These series are exactly parallel to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries already published. We have been able to get a number of subjects illustrated right through the four centuries; among these we can mention Baking, Bee-keeping, Glass-making, the Baby Carriage, Blood Letting and the delightful Birth scenes. The only difference that we have made is to set the section Notes in a rather larger type, which has meant slightly curtailing their length. We have also included briefly the sources from which the engravings or drawings have been drawn.

As in the case of the first two centuries published, it is necessary to make use of subjects from neighbouring countries of north-western Europe. In so doing we are following the practice of the best writers on Historical periods, and we must emphasise that England's contribution to the graphic arts before the nineteenth century was so meagre as to render it impossible to give a representative collection from pictures produced in these islands alone. Fortunately, in the seventeenth century it is possible to increase largely the contribution of English engravers and draughtsmen. We hope that it may be felt that the 150 pictures present a fairly adequate survey and review of the many-sided human activities in the central period of the Renaissance.

As before, we should like to express our deep indebtedness to the authorities of the British Museum, especially the Manuscript Room staff. We are also extremely grateful to the Library and Print Room of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Cambridge Libraries, and Sir Robert Witt's invaluable and ever-growing collection; and to Mr. Harry Batsford, our publisher, for his unfailing interest and help.

D. R. H.
M. M. E.

April, 1928.

INDEX TO TEXT AND PLATES

N.B. The figures in black type refer in every case to the **plate numbers** of the Illustrations

Agriculture, 20b, 21, 23, 11, 25
 Amusements, 6b, 7a, 11, 12a, b, d, 13, 14b,
 16, 17a, c, d, 18, 19a, b, 20, 34
 Apothecary, 46b
 Apprentices, 32b, 33a, b, 37c
 Architecture, 12, 13
 Armourers, working, 31c
 Army, 48, 49a, b, c
 Art, 19, 20, 29
 Artillery, 49a, b, c
 Art school, 32
 Athletics, 5, 12a, 13, 14, 16b, d
 Babies, 45d, 46c
 Baking, 32
 Baptisms, 44b
 Barber, 3c
 Basket-maker, 34c
 Battles, 49b, c
 Beds, 1b, 2a, 3c, d, 4b, 9a, 16a, 42d, 46a,
 47, 30
 Bee-hive, 21a, 24a, 24
 Bee-keeping, 24a, 26
 Beggars, 39b, c
 Boats, pleasure, 7a, 17a
 Boots, 2a, 3b, c, 37b, c, 14, 33
 Building, 35a, 12, 30
 Butchers, 25e, 28
 Camps, 48b
 Cannon, 48b, 49a, b, c, 17, 34
 Cannon-foundry, 31b
 Carts, 18a, 20b, 21b, c, 22b, 27c, 39a, 40a,
 48a
 Castle, 12d, 13a, 19b
 Cats, 1b, 4b, 47a
 Children, 1b, 4b, 6, 15c, 25c, 37a, 44b, 45, 18
 Church, 8c, 44, 23
 Civil War, 11, 17, 18, 19
 Clock-making, 31a
 Clothmaking, 28
 Coach, 39c, d, e, 15, 34
 Coffee-houses, 10, 18, 20
 Colonies, 14, 16
 Conjuror, 15a
 Cooking, 1a, 3a, 12, 32
 Costume, female, 2, 3a, d, 4b, 5a, b, c,
 6a, b, 16a, b, 17a, c, d, 37b,
 45a, b, 46c, 14, 33
 Costume, male, 2a, b, 3b, c, d, 4a, c, 5d, e,
 f, g, 6, 10c, 11b, 16a, b, c, d,
 17b, 37b, c, 45a, b, 46, 14, 33

Country Life, 11, 25
 Court, Law, 8a
 Court Life, 4c, 10
 Dancing, 17d, 20
 Dispensary, 46c
 Doctors, 46a, c, 47a, b, 24
 Dogs, 1b, 2a, 4b, 6, 10b, 12a, d, 13, 14b,
 18a, 19b, 20a, 25c, 28a, 37a, b,
 39c, 42d, 47a
 Drinks, 32
 Dyeing, 30a, 28
 Education, 32a, 38a, 45c, 18, 24
 Emigration, 35
 Engravers, 33b, 29
 Execution, 9a, b
 Fairs, 15a, c, d, 15
 Farms, 20c, d, 21b, c, 24a
 Fashions, 14
 Feasts, 4
 Fences, 12d, 21d
 Fighting, street, 10b
 Fire-engine, 38c
 Fire of London, 9, 10, 13
 Fishing, 12b, 36b, c, 20
 Forging, 49d
 Funeral, 38b
 Furniture, 13, 30
 Gallows, 9a, b, 36c
 Gambling, 20
 Game-keepers, 28a
 Games, 6b, 11c, 16, 20
 Gardens, 7, 26b, c, 13, 25
 Gates, 12a, d, 13
 Guilds, 11
 Glass-blowing, 29c
 Greyhound-coursing, 20
 Grindstone, 28c
 Gun, hand, 5d, 12d, 28a, 48a
 Hair-dressing, 2b, 33
 Hanging, 18
 Harvesting, 20b, 21b, c
 Hawking, 12a, 13a, 14b, 20
 Horse-racing, 19b, 20
 Horses, 9a, 11a, 12a, c, d, 13, 14, 15d, 19b,
 20a, b, 22b, 39, 40a, c, d, e, f, 26
 Hospital, 46a, 24

INDEX

Household, 12, 30
Houses, 7a, b, 10a, b, 11a, 12a, 20c, d, 21b, c, 23b, 24a, b, 26, 36d, 10, 30
Hunting, 13b, 20
Huts, 21a, b, c, e, 30
Industries, 28-37, 41a, b, 49d, 15, 28
Inns, 11a, 19a, c, 15, 34
Kitchen, 1a, 31
Lathe, 34d
Law, 18, 25
Library, 38a
Lights, 31
Literature, 19
Litter, 39b
Long Gallery, 6a
Loom, 30d, 34b
Luggage, 40d
Mariner, 42a, c, d
Markets, 36a, d
Meals, 12
Medicine, 16, 24
Messenger, 2a
Mills, wind, 21c, 22b, 35c
Mining, 29a, 35b, 15
Money, 27
Music, 7a, 17a, b, c, 18d, 18, 19
Musketeers, 5d, 48a
Navy, 35
Newspapers, 19
Opera, 19,
Operation, 47a
Pack-horses, 20a, 40d, 15
Painter, 32b, 19, 20
Pallowe, 16b
Parliament, 8b
Pedlars, 28
Picnics, 7a, 11b
Pikes, 9a, b
Plague, 9, 10, 17
Players, 18a, e
Plays, 20
Plough, 23c
Plundering, 10b
Poor, 23
Preaching, 44c
Printers, 33a
Prison, 9a, c, 18
Punishments, 10c, 18, 25
Puritans, 9

Quay, 27, 36a
Raiding, village, 10b
Recipes, 24, 32
Religion, 9
Riding school, 14a
Roads, 15, 34
School, 45c, 18, 19, 24
Science, 17, 29
Sea-fight, 41c, 43b
Sedan-chairs, 15
Servants, 1, 2b, 4, 31
Sheep-shearing, 11a, 21b, 24b
Sheep-washing, 11b, 24b
Ships, 27, 41, 42, 43, 15, 16, 35
Shoemaker, 28b, 37c
Shoes, 28b, 37c
Shooting, 12d, 20
Shops, 22a, 27c, 37, 28
Slave-trade, 35
Smoking, 19a, c, 25c
Soldiers, 5d, e, 48a, b, 49a, b, c
Spinning, 5c, 30c
Stocks, 10c
Streets, 10a, b, 18a, d, 36d, 37a, 40f, 10
Studio, 32b, 34a
Swimming, 11a
Sword, 5e
Tapestries, 3c, 4, 47
Tennis, 16c
Thatching, 21a
Theatre, 18e, 20
Tobacco, 19a, c, 25c, 10
Town Life, 10
Toys, 45c, d
Trade, 14, 27
Transport, 15, 34
Travel, 11a, 25f, 26a, 39, 40, 15, 34
University, 19
Village, 10a
Viol, 17b
Virginals, 17c
Wages, 25, 28
Warfare, 41c, 43b, 48, 49a, b, c, 17, 18, 34
Water-carriers, 27a, 40b
Weapons, 17
Weaving, 30c, 34b
Well, 24a
Whaling, 41b
Wrestling, 5g

CONTENTS

[illegible]

SUBJECT NOTE OF PLATES

	PLATES		PLATES
Household Life (Interiors),		Markets, Transport of Goods	
Cooking and Dressing ...	1-4, 6	and Trading ...	22, 25, 27, 36, 37
Typical Figures	5	Typical Country Houses	Page 36, Plate 26
Gardening and Picnics ...	6, 11	Industries and Manufactures	28-37
Royal Ceremonies, Law and		Land Transport	39, 40
Punishment	8-10, 38	Ships	27, 41-43
Sports and Horsemanship ...	11-14	Church Ceremonies	44
Fairs and Games	15, 16	Children and School	45
Music, Plays and Revels ...	17-19	Doctors and Patients	46, 47
Farms, Agriculture and Cattle	20-24	Warfare by Land and Sea ...	48, 49

A list of some of the principal sources used for the Introductory Text of this
Volume—1600-1700.

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* The source books marked thus * are especially suitable for the average reader, and copies are easily accessible.

(b)



(a)



(a) A messenger, with riding-boots and posthorn, delivers a letter. [G. Terboorch, p.] (b) The page-boy brings a drink. Notice the elaboration of costume and the rich materials. [W. Vaillant, p.]

LIFE & WORK IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE AGE AND THE PEOPLE.—The Tudor line of sovereigns came to an end in 1603 and England was under the rule of a Scottish royal house.

The seventeenth century was to be an eventful period indeed. First of all, there were two Stuart kings who spent all their reigns struggling with Parliament for power ; then came Charles I's execution in 1649 and the rule of Cromwell and his Ironsides till 1660, when bells rang joyfully and " the world of England was perfectly mad " at the accession of Charles II ; and finally the revolution of 1688, which ended Stuart rule in England. There were the dark days of the Great Plague, and the Great Fire of London, which so impressed Samuel Pepys that after the fire he was often " much terrified in the nights with dreams of fire and falling down of houses " ; the constant fighting with the Dutch, and the founding of English settlements in North America and the West Indies. Altogether the seventeenth century is a most interesting one to study, and we are fortunate in having such entertaining writers as Evelyn and Pepys to tell us all about it. We also get a splendid idea of the home lives of people and their characters, because so many men and women of this century wrote down their " Memoirs." There was a good deal of artificiality and frivolity on the surface, especially after the Restoration, but on the whole these memoirs give us a picture of quite ordinary folks, with ideas and ambitions very like our own. Many people were strong to endure great hardships on account of their religious beliefs, and in the time of civil war to suffer and fight loyally for the side they thought right. And the " dare-devil " spirit of Tudor explorers had become something more solid and lasting. The men who set sail for the New World now were those who realised that England's power overseas was not to be established by mere fighting, but by settlement and the establishment of trading stations, and they were ready to risk a great deal in order to accomplish this.

RELIGION.—Most of the disturbances of this period were brought about on account of religion. It was a very troublous time, and called for much endurance on the part of those whose faith differed from that established by law ; Catholics suffered throughout all the first part of the century, and their troubles only diminished under the rules of Charles II and James II. Everyone knows how a party of Puritans boarded the " Mayflower " in 1620 and set sail for the New World, where they hoped to practise their religion in peace. While Cromwell ruled, the Puritans indeed had their way ; the Church of England as established by Elizabeth was inseparable from the Royal Authority, so the Prayer Book was of course abolished during this period. But Puritan power was of short duration ; the pendulum swung back again in 1660, and the Church of England was again restored. To the end of the century we find the English people associating any other religion with foreign nations, and refusing to endure the rule of a Catholic king. Religion became bound up with politics, and a man's religious beliefs often placed him as either a Whig or a Tory in the eyes of his fellow-Englishmen.

COURT LIFE. The Court was very conspicuous in this century. It was outwardly very splendid and ceremonious (Pl. 4, c, 38b, 39d), but after the Restoration full of idleness and extravagance and other evils. Court gallants and court beauties there were by the hundred; some with fortunes, but more without, idling away their lives and killing time as best they could by indulging in all sorts of amusements. Novelties of any sort were welcomed, especially if they were foreign. Chocolate and coffee became fashionable drinks, and coffee houses were soon one of the recognised rendezvous of society. Tobacco (19a, c, 25c) made large holes in people's incomes, and, as Barnaby Rich¹ remarked, "There is not so base a groom, that comes into an Alehouse to call for his pot, but he must have his pipe of tobacco." To be behind the fashions was an unforgivable sin, if you had any ambition to figure at Court. The Count de Gramont,² who spent a great deal of his time in England, has contrasted for us, in his memoirs of London, life under Cromwell and the gay Court of Charles II. He tells us that in Cromwell's time there was "an affectation of purity of manners," presenting "nothing but sad and serious objects in the most beautiful city in the world"; while, accustomed though he was to the grandeur of the French Court, the Count was surprised "with the politeness and pomp of that of England" under Charles II. But underneath all this grandeur things were not going well with England. Pepys writes in his diary on December 31st, 1666: "Thus ends this year of public wonder and mischief to this nation. Public matters in a most sad condition; seamen discouraged for want of pay, and are become not to be governed; nor, as matters are now, can any fleet go out next year. Our enemies, French and Dutch, grow more by our poverty. The Parliament backward in raising, because jealous of the spending of the money; the City less and less likely to be built again, everybody settling elsewhere, and nobody encouraged to trade. A sad, vicious, negligent Court, and all sober men there fearful of the ruin of the whole kingdom this next year; from which good God deliver us!"

TOWN LIFE.—English towns had increased in size and popularity, especially London. Most noblemen had a London house, usually in the region of Drury Lane and the Strand, as well as their country mansions. Streets (Pl. 10a, b, 18a, d, 40f) were narrow and dark and full of thieves who would spring unawares upon late revellers. Events such as the Plague and the Fire gave special occasion for this danger, and Pepys was always careful after the Great Fire when riding in his coach over the ruins at night to carry his sword ready drawn in case of an attack.

There were many beautiful buildings to be seen in London. Along the banks of the Thames stood many stately palaces, built by noblemen. But London streets were narrow and dirty and houses badly ventilated until after the Great Fire, when building was greatly improved. Celia Fiennes,³ a lady traveller during the reign of William III, seemed to think the towns she visited prosperous and clean. She mentions Nottingham, where the houses are high and stately: "It is the neatest town I have seen, built of stone and delicate, with large and long streets much like London." Colchester looked like a thriving place "by the substantial houses and well-pitched streets which are broad for two coaches to go abreast, besides a pitched walk on either side, convenient for three to walk together." Exeter she describes as having broad, clean, well-paved streets, and Taunton was notable for its fine market-place and the beauty of its streets.

¹ B. Rich: "The Honestie of this Age." 1616.

² Ph. de Gramont: "Memoirs of the Life of the Count de Gramont. . . translated from the French by Mr. Boyer." 1741.

³ Celia Fiennes: "Through England on a Side-Saddle in the days of William and Mary." 1888.

GILDS.—Much of the town life of the middle classes was connected with the gilds, though their power was no longer great. Their religious importance was gone and we notice in the seventeenth century the significant fact that they usually bear the title of “company” instead of “gild.” The “company” had by this time become a mere union of the masters of a trade instead of including their employees as well. They were certainly useful when a Stuart king needed money. In 1604 the Goldsmiths’ Company in London lent £1,200 to the king, and when in 1607 they attempted to get it back they were asked to make it up to £3,000, which, however, they prudently declined to do. Kings and royal personages were often made members of gilds; James I was a Cloth-worker, his son, Prince Henry, a Merchant-tailor, Charles II and William III both Grocers. Gilds took a leading part in all national events and celebrations. During the Civil War in the year 1643 the Grocers’ Company were paying thirty pounds a week towards the support of the Parliamentarian troops, besides six pounds for “chains and engines” for the defence of the city, and eight pounds for the relief of wounded soldiers. Then, in 1660 the same gild contributed £540 to the magnificent celebration of Charles II’s coronation (Pl. 8c).

Although the gilds were no longer Catholic, some suggestion of their original religious character was preserved, and the chaplain was a most important official. On all great gild occasions the company went in procession to the gild church, where, instead of Mass, prayers were said for the gild’s prosperity, and a sermon preached. But the power of the gilds was rapidly diminishing. The Stuart kings interfered whenever they could in the appointment of new officials, etc., and in 1684 some of the Livery Companies were compelled to give up their charters to Charles II, thus making him really master of London.

COUNTRY LIFE.—Many of the nobles and gentry preferred to spend most of their time in London, but there were people who preferred country pleasures to the excitement of Court life. Contemporary writings give us glowing descriptions of the beauty of English scenery. Herefordshire seemed to Celia Fiennes “like a country of gardens and orchards, the whole country being very full of fruit trees.” Another writer¹ describes “a most pleasant and delectable walk to Taunton, raised high with gravel which reacheth near a mile and affordeth great pleasure unto the townsmen; for besides the river which is here fair and very clear, you have the prospect of many fair orchards, gardens and cherry gardens.” Then there were great stretches of pasture-land, for England abounded in all kinds of cattle and sheep; the forests for hunting, and the farm land under cultivation (Pl. 20b, 21b, 23). On the other hand there was apparently far too much waste ground. Samuel Hartlib,² writing in 1653, says: “I have observed that all or most part of the lands . . . in England are not set out in any good form; too much of England being left as waste ground in commons, moors, heaths, fens, marshes, and the like, which are all waste ground; . . . but all capable of very great improvement.” Hartlib also declares that if Englishmen would improve their methods of agriculture “we would hardly be beholden to any nation under heaven for any of their commodities,” except luxuries, like Spanish wine and spices. English agriculture did improve during this century, for farmers learnt the system of rotation of crops from Flanders, where “after the flax is pulled, immediately they sow turnips, and presently after their rye; what they do not eat themselves they give unto their cattle.”³ These root crops made the cattle grow “so fat withal, that you would wonder at it,”

¹ Thomas Gerard: “Description of Somerset.” 1633.

² Samuel Hartlib: “A Discoverie for Division or Setting out of Land.” 1653.

³ Sir Richard Weston’s “Legacy to his Sons.” 1645.

and cattle could easily be trained up to eat them. A really great agricultural work of this century was the draining of the Fenland. Gentlemen would sometimes undertake this work, and received some of the land they drained as a recompense.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—The town home, unless it were the house of some rich man, was not as a rule so elaborate as the country home, which had to be to a great extent self-supporting, and was therefore a little kingdom in itself. It is not hard to picture to ourselves the busy life of the innkeeper's wife, or of the woman whose husband kept a shop in Cheapside. Farmers' and tradesmen's wives often took a very active interest in their husbands' affairs, besides attending to the housework. They kept accounts, looked after the garden and orchard and pigs and poultry, brewed beer and spun wool and flax (Pl. 5c, 30c) ; acted as agents in business affairs. Sometimes the country women went in for heavier work such as the mowing of corn and sheep-shearing (11b, 21b, 24b). The household accounts of Sarah Fell, a seventeenth century Quakeress, show us an extremely active and clever business woman, and there must have been many like her. The mistress of a large mansion had to superintend her household as in mediæval days, look after and order the servants (very numerous in a large household) and see to the education of her children ; occasionally, perhaps, accompanying her husband to London.

"In general," says Fynes Moryson, "the English eat but two meals (of dinner and supper) each day," but those meals were usually elaborate (Pl. 1a, 4). Dinner was eaten about 11 or 12 a.m., and the number and variety of dishes makes one wonder how they did it and pity the cook. Look in the detailed notes for a description of some of the dishes. Cooking could be a fine art, and very numerous and interesting are the cookery books of the period. Pepys knew well how to appreciate a good dinner. Throughout his diary he liked to describe what he had for meals. One entry reads as follows : "Home from my office to my lord's lodgings, where my wife had got ready a very fine dinner, viz. a dish of marrow bones, a leg of mutton ; a loin of veal ; a dish of fowl, three pullets, and a dozen of larks all in a dish ; a great tart, a neat's tongue, a dish of anchovies, a dish of prawns and cheese."

Joints and poultry to be roasted were trussed on to spits, (Pl. 1a) which were turned in front of the fire, while underneath there would be a pan to catch the dripping from basting. Beer had come into its own in England, and there were the new drinks of coffee, chocolate and tea, much appreciated among the upper classes.

ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION.—As with the sixteenth century, architecture underwent a great change shortly before the half-century was reached. Under the first two Stuarts the picturesque Elizabethan style continued with some changes under the name of Jacobean ; these form the Early Renaissance style in England. But for churches and cottages the Gothic tradition still continued, and quite a number of Tudor buildings were erected in Oxford as well as the regular Tudor type throughout the Cotswolds. A house like Aston Hall, near Birmingham (1618-1635), now a museum, with its curved gables and numerous small features, has a picturesque appearance, while the interior is elaborate with ribbed plaster ceilings, small wood panels, and profuse strapwork on heavily carved doors and chimney pieces. But about 1640 Inigo Jones introduced the developed Classic style of the Late Renaissance, and the banqueting hall at Whitehall is actually contemporary with Aston Hall. A number of houses were built by Inigo Jones, his pupil and son-in-law, John Webb, and their contemporaries, such as Raynham, Norfolk (1636), and Coleshill, Berkshire, by Sir Roger Pratt. But the Later Renaissance was not generally established until after 1660, under the great Sir Christopher Wren, who adopted a

form of Classic Renaissance at St. Paul's Cathedral and many of the London parish churches, as St. Stephen's, Walbrook, which replaced those burnt in the Great Fire of 1666. They are a great artistic heritage, full of fine decorative craftsmanship. Up to this time churches had been rebuilt in Gothic style, as Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, and those repaired or re-built after the damage of the Civil War. Houses of this period, like Belton, Lincolnshire,¹ are quiet and refined, and the interiors are decorated with large wood panels and well modelled ceilings in high relief. They have spacious staircases with rich scroll carving, as at Pythrop or Dunster Castle, twisted balusters, influenced by Dutch work but carried out by English craftsmen. Work of this kind may be seen at Hampton Court and Kensington Palace. There is much beautiful ironwork also, carried out in the style of the Huguenot, Jean Tijou, who worked at Hampton Court, and some ceilings were covered with painted allegorical scenes by Frenchmen like Verrio and Laguerre, and also the Englishman Sir John Thornhill. This still pleasant building style continued for about the first twenty years of the eighteenth century. Furniture passed through a number of similar phases, of which the most characteristic is the William and Mary, with tall chairs in walnut wood. According to Celia Fiennes, a rich bedroom contained a large poster bed (Pl. 1b, 2a, 3c, 4b) with curtains, a table and a dressing-box with drawers, a large mirror, a couch, chair, stools, fire grate with the necessary implements. The dining-room should be "well wainscotted about . . . hung with pictures of all sorts."² There should be a large table in the middle, square, with leaves to draw out, or round or oval with falling leaves; side tables for cups and glasses, sugar-box, mustard-pots, etc., a cistern of brass, pewter or lead to put flagons of beer and bottles of wine in. The table should be covered with cloth, carpet, or printed leather, and there should be leather or cloth cushioned chairs (Pl. 3c). To adorn the windows one should have flower-pots and alabaster figures, and at the higher end of the room there ought to be a large looking-glass; the other end of the room should open into a "fair withdrawing-room" appropriately furnished.

GARDENS.—The gardens (Pl. 7a, b, c, 26, b, c) were of the formal type, laid out geometrically, with clipped trees, fine terraces and vases, lead and stone statues, and wrought ironwork. Hampton Court is a typical example, which everyone should see. Pepys says of English gardens: "We have the best walks of gravel in the world, France having none, nor Italy; and our green of our bowling alleys is better than any they have." In Mr. Evelyn's house, which Pepys often visited, there was a 'noble garden,' containing, "among other rarities, a hive of bees, so as being hived in glass, you may see the bees making their honey and combs mighty pleasantly." Celia Fiennes saw many gardens during her travels through England. Of one great mansion she said: "The gardens are very fine with many gravel walks with grass squares set with fine brass and stone statues, fish-ponds and basins with figures in the middle, spouting out water, dwarf trees of all sorts and a fine flower garden, much wall fruit." The simpler gardens were lovely, too, with their pleasant lawns and flower beds and gravel walks. Gervase Markham, in his book called "The English Husbandman" written in 1613, says you should plant your gardens and orchards on the south side of your house, and all your best rooms should face that way. There must be a base court to the west side with a pond for cattle to drink. Near the pond build a dove-cote "for pigeons delight much in water." On the north side the stables should be situated, and on the south barns, hen-houses, and shelters for carts and ploughs, etc.

¹ Melton Constable, Norfolk, and Derham Place, Bucks.

² Randle Holme: "An Academy of Armory and Blazon." 1682.

DRESS.—We have only to look at some of the great portraits of the age to realise the enormous changes in fashion during the course of the seventeenth century. Compare the stiffness of ruff and farthingale (Pl. 16a) at the Court of James I with the graceful style that characterised Charles I's reign, and again, the severity of Puritan fashion with the stylish and sprightly mode that came in with the Merry Monarch. The pictures in this book show very clearly all types and should be carefully studied. By 1620 the French had taken the lead in fashion in place of the Spanish.

The beginning of the century shows us men wearing full knickers to the knee instead of trunk hose (Pl. 16), and beginning to wear garters with rosettes and silk stockings (Pl. 3c, 45b). They wore long close-fitting boots, and gradually these came to have elaborate tops with much waste of leather and unnecessary ornamentation (Pl. 2a, 3b, 37b, c). After the Restoration boots went out of fashion, except for riding, and shoes with ribbon roses (Pl. 3b), or, at the end of the century, buckles were worn instead.

By about 1670 full-skirted coats (Pl. 12, 13), waistcoats and very full breeches came into fashion, and long cloaks for outdoor wear. But by the end of the century men's fashions became plainer and the broad-brimmed hat (Pl. 3b, 14a, b, 37b) changed to a three-cornered one (Pl. 13a). Throughout the century the tendency was for men's hair to lengthen and beard and moustache to lessen (Pl. 37b, c); periwigs came into fashion with the Restoration, and came to stay. The Puritan fashion was on the same lines, but devoid of all frills and furbelows.

By the reign of Charles I the stiff ruff and wired collar worn by women (Pl. 16a, 45a) gave place to the broad lace collar (Pl. 3a, d, 4b, 6b). Their full skirts were later in the century looped up to show the petticoat underneath, often ornamented with ribbons and lace. For riding they wore hats very like men's, adorned with large plumes, and their shoes (Pl. 3d) followed masculine fashions, though very little seen. The mode of hairdressing changed from a severe style to side locks, little corkscrew curls, in the time of Charles II (Pl. 2b), and, finally, to an elaborate piling up of the hair.

Pepys loved to describe his new clothes in his diary, and was proud of his "fine camlett cloak with gold buttons," and his "frize coat, with waistcoat and breeches speckled with red, green, and orange colour."

TRADE.—English foreign trade was now to a large extent passing into the hands of merchant companies, of which the East India Company was perhaps the greatest. In 1672 the Royal African Company was established by Charter, with the sole privilege of trading on the coast of Africa, from Salee to the Cape of Good Hope, for the term of 1,000 years. The Duke of York became their Governor, and when he ascended the throne in 1685 he showed them so much favour that their privileges created jealousy, so in 1697 Parliament voted that the African trade should be free to all His Majesty's subjects. After this the Company was not so prosperous. Hundreds of English ships ploughed the seas, carrying woollen cloths, metals, corn, etc. From the East they brought home tea, coffee, spices, silks, gold and silver, and from the newly founded colonies chocolate and tobacco in large quantities.

During this century the transport of negro slaves to America was carried on to an enormous extent. Of course, there was an immense amount of foreign competition in trade, particularly from the Dutch, who were England's most serious rivals. English trade itself seems to have been very much hampered by monopolies. In 1639 Sir John Culpeper¹ said that they, "like the frogs of Egypt, have gotten

¹ *Sir John Culpeper*: Speech in Parliament concerning the grievances and the Church and Commonwealth. 1641.

possession in our dwelling. . . . We may not buy our own clothes without their brokerage," he complains. In the same speech he also refers to "the great custom of imposition laid upon our cloths and new drapery," and declares that "the impositions upon native commodities are dangerous, and give liberty to our neighbours to undersell us." Within England, markets and fairs carried on home commerce, but even here there were alien traders who diminished English profits.

INDUSTRIES.—They were many and flourishing, though according to some contemporary writers there was plenty of room for improvement. Several writers urge the silk industry, declaring our country and climate to be especially adapted to the planting of mulberry trees and the rearing of silk-worms. Woollen cloth-making was still one of the best English industries, but flax was now grown in large quantities, especially near Maidstone in Kent, and made good thread. The West country, of course, was famous for its cider, while many seaside districts relied upon fishing as their staple industry. Great industries like quarrying and mining (Pl. 29a, 35b) were very well organised. Alabaster was quarried in Derbyshire, and coal was mined in large quantities, particularly in the region of Newcastle. There was tin to be got in Cornwall and Pembrokeshire; copper in Cornwall, Devon, Derbyshire and many other counties; lead almost all over England; iron in Sussex, Staffordshire, Cornwall, etc.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT.—In the previous century travel abroad had become very fashionable and continued so now. This fashion was very much mocked at, and Celia Fiennes thought that if only more people would travel around England it would make them value their own country, and "cure the evil itch of overvaluing foreign parts." The records of these times convince us that English roads were in a very bad state indeed (Pl. 39a). In or near London many roads were merely covered with gravel, which sank in after great rain and made the road like a quicksand. In some districts enclosures made the roads so narrow that a coach or wagon could not pass, and pack-horses (Pl. 20a, 40d) had to be used instead. No doubt it was the badness of the roads, as well as the prevalence of highway robbery, which caused road transport to be dear and risky. All towns had their systems of carriers from one to another, and waterways were much used (Pl. 39c). Coaches (Pl. 39c, d, e) were the regular means of travel for long journeys. During the season you could journey from London to Tunbridge in a public coach for eight shillings apiece. Hackney coaches standing in the streets for hire became a great nuisance after a time; and the Thames watermen suffered much loss through their popularity. Those who could afford it had their private coaches; Pepys bought one in 1668 for fifty pounds, and declared it "pleased him mightily." About the middle of the century coaches with glass windows were introduced into England. The Count de Gramont made a present of one to Charles II that cost him two thousand louis d'or. Later still sedan chairs came into general use, and at first people disliked them, "loathing that men should be brought to as servile a condition as horses"; however, custom gradually made them popular. English gentlemen often preferred to make journeys on horseback (Pl. 40c); it was always possible to hire horses, and English inns usually had very excellent arrangements for relays of post horses. This was really a quick method of travel.

SHIPS AND SAILING.—In times of many sea battles and perilous journeys it was necessary that much attention should be given to shipbuilding. The illustrations contain several good pictures of seventeenth century ships (Pl. 41, 42, 43) that are worth careful study. It will be seen how big and complicated they are and how well adapted for fighting. The biggest man-of-war would probably have carried about

120 guns with three decks, forecastle, round-house, and loop-holes in the sides for musket shot besides the portholes for cannon. There were, of course, many varieties of smaller ships and boats for making short journeys (Pl. 48a), especially for river traffic, since waterways were so much used, besides pleasure boats. Evelyn noted in his diary the first time he went on a yacht: "October 1st, 1661. Sailed this morning with His Majesty in one of his yachts (or pleasure boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the King, being very excellent sailing vessels." England's greatest rival for sea power during this century was Holland, and a serious one she was. There were splendid admirals in both navies, two very notable English ones being the Duke of York, afterwards James II, and Blake, who fought against Van Tromp and De Ruyter.

COLONIES—In spite of the glamour of Court life and ease and wealth, there were hardy folk who were ready to face the immense risks of exploration, and to settle down in an unknown country. We must admire the courage of these pioneers whose bitter experiences were so valuable to their successors. Many of those successors were far from being heroes themselves, and went out merely with the idea of making all they could out of it, transporting negroes from Africa to be used as slaves to work on the plantations. Despairing fathers used the settlements as a last resort for "the bad boy of the family" who did nothing at home except get into trouble. This was the case with young Thomas Verney, who speculated in horses, fought duels, begged his father for money to pay his lodgings, and finally asked for help to go to the colonies. An emigration agent was appealed to for advice and scapegrace Thomas departed, but apparently could not endure Virginia, so he came back; and in 1638 he went to Barbadoes. From here he wrote to his father (asking for money) and declared Barbadoes to be the healthiest island in the West Indies, very fruitful and rich in spices. There was plenty of money to be made in the colonies, but there were also proportionate sufferings, of which Sir Charles Lyttelton in Jamaica had a large share. His wife became very ill and eventually died, his brother got fever and jaundice and died of that, his servant died and left a widow on his hands. Christopher Levett wrote an account of a voyage he made to New England in 1623 and 1624. Here is one of his most amusing experiences: "On a time reasoning with one of their sagamors (rulers) about their having so many wives, I told him it was no good fashion; he then asked me how many wives King James had. I told him he never had but one, and she was dead, at which he wondered, and asked me who then did all the King's work?" Levett found New England a fruitful land with many flowers and fruits and good earth and plentiful deer and fish and fowl, "the climate being full as good if not better than England." On the other hand, the mosquitoes which continue from May to July are a terrible pest. And this New England is "a country where none can live except he either labour himself or be able to keep others to labour for him."¹

MEDICINE AND OTHER SCIENCES.—To this century belongs the famous English physician, William Harvey, who demonstrated the circulation of the blood. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and became Physician-Extraordinary to James I in 1618. According to contemporary writers, people were far too ready to take medicines on the slightest provocation, till "they are sicker of their physic than of any disease." There is much sensible advice given by John Chamberlayne in his "Family Herbal" (1689). Take plenty of exercise, mostly before meals; do not go too much in the sun with bare head, nor too near the fire, and do not wash

¹ Christopher Levett: "A Voyage into New England begun in 1623 and ended in 1624." 1628.

the head too often. "Putting the eyes into cool fresh water open does wonderfully clear and purify the eyesight, afterwards drying them with a very clean and perfumed towel." Take good care of your teeth. Mental exercise is good for the health, too. In summer less food is necessary; and in any case do not eat until you are perfectly satisfied. Beware of the quack doctor (flourishing in this age as well as every other); he will give your disease a grand-sounding name, but that is all.

Although we commonly speak of "the Plague" of 1665, it was by no means the only bad one of the seventeenth century. Insanitary houses and streets encouraged the spread of disease. When James I became King of England in 1603 "a plague raged exceedingly there (in London) so that 30,578 died of it, as well as at Norwich, where there died 3,076." No doubt the figures were exaggerated, but even allowing for that, things must have been very bad. Pepys' diary gives us most graphic pictures of the Great Plague in 1665. On June 7th of that year he writes: "This day, much against my will, I did in Drury Lane see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors, and 'Lord, have mercy upon us' writ there; which was a sad sight to me, being the first of the kind that to my remembrance I ever saw." On September 20th: "To Lambeth. But, Lord! what a sad time it is to see no boats upon the river; and grass grows all up and down Whitehall Court, and nobody but poor wretches in the streets!" This plague gave a great chance to the quack doctors and makers of quack remedies; and it was also a profitable occasion for those astrologers whose business was to encourage superstition. Astrology was widely practised and believed in, and very much "mixed with superstitious fopperies."

Much progress was made in science during this century. The famous Sir Isaac Newton had all sorts of inventive ideas as a boy, and when he grew up distinguished himself in mathematics, geography and astronomy. Robert Hooke wrote down some interesting suggestions in "Micrographia" published in 1665. He thought that as glasses improve eyesight there could be found many mechanical inventions to improve our other senses. He himself was able to propagate sound to a very considerable distance by means of a distended wire, and suggests that some such method might be invented to detect whereabouts in the earth minerals are, without having to dig for them. And he even refers to flying: "The way of flying in the air seems principally unpracticable, by reason of the want of strength in human muscles; if, therefore, that could be supplied, it were, I think, easy to make twenty contrivances to perform the office of wings."

WARFARE.—The Civil War breaking out towards the middle of the century, gave capable soldiers an opportunity to come into power, and after the execution of Charles I England was for a time under military rule. The Civil War began in a very blundering and amateurish way on both sides; the English had got quite out of practice, and went back to early mediæval methods. Much of the fighting during the early part of the war took the form of sieges. But the Parliamentarians were quick to learn by the mistakes of their adversaries, and were successful, once they organised their troops properly. The Rebellion led eventually to the establishment of a standing army and navy, and thus to the acquisition of an empire. The use of gunpowder (Pl. 49b, c) had by now greatly changed the art and practice of war. Soldiers now carried muskets (Pl. 5d, 48a, 49b); awkward things at first that had to be used with musket rests, but gradually made lighter and easier to handle without support. There were different types of pistols, clumsy but useful, worn usually by the cavalry, who also had swords. A certain number of soldiers carried pikes and halberds (Pl. 48, 49 b, c), generally made of strong ash wood about fourteen or fifteen feet long. Many people thought, too, that in spite of guns the sturdy bow and

arrows ought not to be despised in warfare. Randle Holme, in his "Academy of Armory," published in 1680, says of the bow: "This warlike weapon be now out of use, through divillish invention of fire-fighting" . . . nevertheless "to this day, if used, good service may be performed by it."

For the defence of great cities there were the usual bulwarks and towers and guarded gates, but by the invention of the bomb, "a devilish invention, which was hatched in Hell," whole houses, towns and cities were in a short time blown up, "for there is no defence against it." As for the dress of the soldiers of this century, most of us are familiar with Cromwell's Ironsides in leathern doublet, with steel helmet and breastplate and great knee-boots. The cavaliers' dress was naturally more picturesque. It is noticeable that armour died out gradually during this century.

LAW AND PUNISHMENTS.—The Star Chamber Court, which had been most useful to the Tudors, was also the chief power of the Stuarts, together with the Court of High Commission. But the first two Stuarts used the Star Chamber as a tool, and it was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1641. "Benefit of clergy" could still be pleaded and the death penalty avoided. Courts of justice were kept busy during this century dealing with beggars, robbers, highwaymen and "popish" priests. Hanging (Pl. 9a) was the penalty sometimes for such small thefts as those of a gown or a silver tankard. The hanging was always a public affair and drew large crowds. On one occasion Pepys notes in his diary: "Up, and after sending my wife to my aunt Wight's to get a place to see Turner hanged, I to the 'Change." He went to the execution himself in the end, however, and paid one shilling to stand on a cartwheel for an hour before the execution. He says there were about twelve or fourteen thousand people in the street. Apart from the extreme penalty, there was that of imprisonment, an unenviable one, considering the state of the prisons (Pl. 9a, e). The horrible system by which a man who could not pay his debts was sent to prison indefinitely was very much in vogue, and a great power in the hands of the money-lender.

EDUCATION AND LEARNING.—Several writers of the period refer to the decay in learning, in which, of course, the disturbance of the Civil War played no small part. Antony Wood, an Oxford student, thought it was partly because the English too much admired the fashions and manners of the French nation. "There is not a gentleman of a considerable estate in England but must have a French man or woman to breed up their children after their way."¹ He also blames the coffee-houses for proving more attractive for meetings than scholars' rooms.

Children were taught their alphabet and spelling by "horn books," mounted on wood and covered with thin horn so that they could not be torn. Sometimes they served as weapons when the schoolboy had "a bout at buff and counterbuff" with his companions. Of the education of boys in school (Pl. 45c) Henry Peacham writes in 1634.² He wishes English boys enjoyed school more, like the Germans, but they do not because they are too hard worked and their school hours are too long. In Peacham's opinion they ought to have more sports. For actual teaching he considers that there must be a solid knowledge of grammar, taught by translation from English into Latin and *vice versa*. He also recommends the study of history, geography, geometry, poetry, naming the great English poets, but making no special mention of Shakespeare. Music must be taught, too, as she is "sister of poetry," and "singing is an enemy to melancholy and dejection of the mind."

¹ "Life and Times of Antony Wood, antiquary of Oxford." (1632-95) by himself (Oxf. Hist. Soc.).

² "Original Letters of Eminent Literary Men of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries." Camden Soc.

The principal schools of the period were St. Paul's, Westminster, Merchant-Taylors', Eton and Winchester, and there were grammar schools in most towns. In spite of flourishing schools many parents preferred to have their children brought up at home under the guidance of a private tutor. Sometimes the latter accompanied his charges to school and university, and it was a common custom for a boy's "finishing journey" abroad to be made under a tutor's care.

The history of Oxford is distinguished during this century by the opening of the famous Bodleian Library (Pl. 38a) founded by Sir Thomas Bodley and opened in 1602. We get some interesting details of University life in the letters written by one John Strype to his mother from Cambridge when he was an undergraduate there. In 1662 he writes: "We go twice a day to chapel; in the morning about 7, and in the evening about 5. After we come from chapel in the morning, which is towards 8, we go to the lutturies for our breakfast, which usually is 5 farthings; a halfpenny loaf and butter and a cize of beer." In another letter he complains that his laundress has over-charged him, washed his linen badly, and grossly abused him, so he is going to "turn her off."

The women of the age were very capable in many ways, as we have seen. High-born ladies were expected to be accomplished rather than educated, and the correspondence of the Hatton family show us that it was often a painful operation for ladies to write letters. They made lots of spelling faults. But the wife of the Puritan Colonel Hutchinson could read well at four years of age, and at seven had eight tutors to teach her languages, music, dancing, writing and needlework.

People were depending less and less on travellers and pedlars for news, for seventeenth century England was flooded with pamphlets of every description. In 1622 a regular weekly newspaper was started; during the Civil War there were Puritan and Royalist papers, the latter sternly suppressed under Cromwell's rule. By the end of the century newspapers such as the *London Gazette* and the *London Mercury* were numerous.

MUSIC AND OTHER ARTS.—The Elizabethan love of madrigal singing gradually gave place to a taste for instrumental music (Pl. 17, 18a, d) and musical meetings began to take the form of concerts of viols rather than of voices. Besides organs, flutes, cornets, clarions, bass, tenor and treble viols, lutes, citterns and numerous other stringed instruments, there were the virginals, clavichords, and the harpsichord, ancestor of our piano. Violins were originally looked upon as instruments for common use among wandering musicians, but after the Restoration viols went out of fashion among all classes, and only violins were used (in three varieties—treble, tenor and bass). Evelyn did not like it when in 1662 violins were used in church "after ye French fantastical light way," to assist the organ instead of "ye ancient, grave, and solemn wind music." Such a thing was "better suiting a tavern or a playhouse than a church." By the end of the century opera in the Italian and French style had come to be the fashion. In the "Gentleman's Journal" for January, 1691, one writer announces: "Now I speak of music I must tell you that we shall have speedily a new opera, wherein something very surprising is promised us; Mr. Purcell, who joins to the delicacy and beauty of the Italian way the graces and gaiety of the French, composes the music." There were two famous composers of the name of Purcell, Henry and Daniel his brother; one of the songs composed by the former will be found on page 38.

The literature of this age was distinguished by such names as those of Francis Bacon, John Milton, John Bunyan, John Dryden and Samuel Butler. Two of these, Milton and Bunyan, were stern Puritans, and Milton, besides his famous poems, wrote political prose. It was a great period for Flemish and Dutch painters

(Rubens, for example, and Van Dyck, who settled in London and became painter-in-ordinary to Charles II), and their works were much valued in England. Sir Peter Lely was a famous English painter in the style of Van Dyck. These two and many others have left us portraits of most great people of the time.

AMUSEMENTS.—During this century outdoor sports, such as hunting (Pl. 13b), hawking (Pl. 12a, 13a, 14b), “a most princely and serious delight,” fishing (Pl. 12 b), shooting (Pl. 12 d), both with gun and bow and arrow, played an important part in the lives of the leisured classes. James I himself was passionately fond of the hunt, and the country folk murmured against him for ruining their crops; once some of them tied a petition to the neck of his favourite hound, asking him and his Court to go back to London, but James took no notice. In this age people loved as much sensation as possible, and we find horse-racing (Pl. 19b) and greyhound coursing extremely popular, because of the betting, which ran very high. The barbarous sports of cock-fighting and bull and bear-baiting were still eagerly sought after, though some men, like Pepys, thought them “rude and nasty” pleasures. Cromwell forbade cock-fighting “in public or set meetings” because it disturbed public peace and was accompanied by “gaming, drinking, swearing, quarrelling, and other dissolute practices.” Incidentally these meetings were splendid occasions for Royalists to plot against the Puritan rule. John Playford published in 1651 a collection of country dances entitled “The English Dancing Master,” with the jolliest names imaginable; many people nowadays are familiar with “Hit and Miss,” “A Health to Betty,” “Jenny Pluck Pears,” “Gathering Peascods,” etc.

The Court had magnificent outdoor entertainments even in London, Hyde Park and Vauxhall Spring Gardens being very fashionable resorts. During the autumn and winter the coffee-houses were full. You could play here at dice and cards (Pl. 19a) and gamble as much as you liked. Gambling was a great attraction at receptions in private houses, and ladies gambled as well as men, winning and losing huge sums. Then there was dancing (Pl. 17d) “full of tricks and turns,” galliards, rounds, pavaues, minucts, etc. Billiards and chess were played, but were not so popular as cards. Above all this was a period of play-going, especially after the Restoration, when the theatres (Pl. 18e) were re-opened. Comedies were the most favoured, and it was during the time of Charles II that women first appeared on the stage. On January 3rd, 1661, Pepys writes in his diary: “To the theatre, where was acted ‘The Beggar’s Bush,’ it being very well done; and here the first time that ever I saw women come upon the stage.” He did not care for Shakespeare’s “Merry Wives of Windsor,” and declared of the “much cried-up” play of “Henry VIII”: “Though I went with a resolution to like it, it is so simple a thing, made up of a great many patches, that besides the shows and processions in it there is nothing in the world good or well done.” At the beginning of the century we have the Elizabethan theatre, very rough and rude and without scenery; but the theatre of the latter years was much more showy, after the Italian and French style, with rich costumes and scenery.

CONCLUSION.—This brief survey of English life in the seventeenth century shows us on the whole distinct progress; although England had passed through dark times, by the end of the period she had become a great naval and commercial power. The seventeenth century saw the foundations of the British Empire laid overseas, and England and Scotland united under one sovereign. There was distinct advance in science, increase of domestic comforts, improvement in agriculture. Public coaches were established, newspapers circulated freely, education was more widespread, and the middle classes became the principal power in English life.

THE ENGLISHMAN AND HIS ANCESTRY

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ENGLISHMEN.—A contemporary, Daniel Defoe, depicts them as

“ Cheerful in labour when they undertook it,
But out of humour when they’re out of pocket,
An Englishman is gentlest in command,
Obedience is a stranger in the land,
Hardly subjective to the magistrate,
For Englishmen do all subjection hate.”

Their pedigree, as traced by Defoe, pithily summarises English history :

“ A race uncertain and uneven,
Derived from all nations under heaven.
The Romans first with Julius Cæsar came,
Including all the nations of that name—
Gauls, Greeks and Lombards, and by computation
Auxiliaries or slaves of every nation.
With Hengist, Saxons ; Danes with Sueno came
In search of plunder, not in search of fame.
Scots, Picts and Irish from the Iberian shore,
And conquering William brought the Normans o’er.
All these, their barbarous offspring left behind,
The dregs of armies, they of all mankind :
Blended with Britons who before were here
Of whom the Welsh have blessed the character.

“ From this amphibious ill-born mob began
That vain ill-natured thing, an Englishman.
The customs, surnames, languages and manners
Of all these nations are their own explainers,
Whose relics are so lasting and so strong
They have left a shibboleth upon our tongue
By which with easy search you may distinguish
Your Roman-Saxon-Danish-Norman-English !”

CHURCH AND STATE

CHURCH, CHARITY, AND EDUCATION

CHARITY (Pl. 9 (b), 10 (b)).—A new note of condescension sounds for the first time in this century, difficult to define but intensely significant. In earlier times there had been absolute ownership ; later, a Feudal dependency ; then independence, so that the sixteenth century overflows with legislation about the poor who belong to nobody, and the responsibility for them becomes a national problem. Study the sequence in the pictures through the centuries, and note the difference. Earlier ; to be wealthy enough to give alms was very pleasant, and was an obvious duty, while the Church could always be relied upon to do the thing well, and with good effect. If you gave lavishly, you were “ a noble benefactor,” which was very enjoyable for you, and the poor got the charity, which was very lucky for them—altogether a cheerful transaction. Contrast it with this self-conscious extract from a contemporary householder’s book of receipts for “ Generous Charitable Christian Gentlewomen who have a disposition to be serviceable to their poor neighbours : ‘ To help the poor in their affliction, gain their goodwill and wishes, entitle themselves to their blessings and prayers.’ ‘ Have the pleasure of seeing the good that they do in this world, and good reasons to hope for a reward—though not by way of merit—in the world to come.’ ”

THE POOR.—The rapid growth of London caused continued comment, the municipal machinery proving insufficient, so that Sir Thomas Rowe, in 1641, asks “ whether it is a good state for a body to have a fat head and lean members.” The same was happening in all the large towns. In 1615 a survey of the town of Sheffield states : “ It appeareth that there are 2,207 people, of whom 725 are unable to live without charity ; 160 households, though they beg not, could not abide the storm of a fortnight’s sickness, and 1,222 children and servants of these said householders are constrained to live on small wages, working sore to provide themselves with necessities.”

EDUCATION (Pl. 45 (d), 38 (a)).—This was improved—but was very unevenly distributed.

"I have often thought of it as one of the most barbarous customs in the world, considering us as a civilised and Christian country, that we deny the advantages of learning to women. We reproach the sex every day with folly and impertinence, while I am confident, had they the advantages of education equal to us, they would be guilty of less than ourselves" (Defoe). Pepys is very enthusiastic about his wife's accomplishments, but a very charming woman of the century writes: "I am ashamed to talk with my very maids, for I don't know when they do right or wrong. I had more need to go to school than be married." We will hope the following notes on a girls' school of this period are overdrawn:

Boarding schools, most commonly erected in country villages near the town, where to save charges they have the worst masters that can be had for love or money. The young ladies "learn to quaver instead of singing, hop for dancing, take the guitar, rumble the virginals, and scratch and thumb the lute. To conclude, they learn nothing more gentle, but only to be so gentle that they commonly run away with the first serving-man or younger brother who makes love to them."

MEDICINE

HOSPITALS (Pl. 46 (c)).—The old leper-houses had now more hopeful uses, as this century saw the end of that horror leprosy. It brought other diseases, but leprosy appears to have succumbed to the rigorous mediæval measures, and perhaps the newer and better proportioned diet. It should be remembered that most of the religious hospitals formerly kept by monks and nuns would now require other sponsors.

In 1632 Bedlam Hospital, which had been transferred to the Governors of Bridewell about fifty years previously, was enlarged, and the accounts show woeful expenditures on straw and heavy iron fetters. Evelyn records visiting Bedlam, where "I saw several poor miserable creatures in chains, one of them mad with the making of verses."*

Recovered lunatics were sent out as alms collectors, given ox-horns to blow to attract attention, and brass badges to establish their identity. By 1675 this custom seems to have fallen into disuse, and in 1678 a new hospital, large enough to contain 120 patients was built on the south side of Finsbury Circus.

DOCTORS (Pl. 46 and 47).—The series of the quack doctor continues throughout the centuries. Contrast the following with the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and eighteenth century examples. "When people acquaint him with their griefs and their ills, though he knows not what ails them no more than a horse, he tells them it is a scorbutick humor caused by a defluxion from the os-scarum, afflicting the diaphiaragma and circoary-thenordal muscles! with which the poor souls are abundantly satisfied, and wonder that he should hit on their distemper so exactly. He undertakes to spy out diseases, whilst they are yet lurking in their remotest causes! and has an excellent talent for persuading well people that they are sick, and by giving them his trash soon verifies the prediction. He especially succeeds in preying upon women, for he says 'I never yet knew a female mind but ailed something when she came in presence of a doctor.'"

A Cure for Chilblains.—Boil half a peck of oats in a quart of water till dry. Anoint the hands with good pomatum, then hold them within the oats as hot as you can bear it, covering the bowl to keep in the steam.

To Remove Freckles.—Wash your face in the wane of the moon with elderflower water.

Hair Dye.—Black hair can be coloured to chestnut with oil of vitriol.

Is it in medical or toilet notes we must insert that in 1679 William Boys advertises as an expert in making artificial eyes of enamel, coloured after nature, very real looking?

*It seems suitable that Defoe's projected lunatic asylum should be subsidised by the authors of books; the Tax he suggests, if paid for the space of 20 years, would without question raise a fund sufficient to build and purchase a home for a very large number of lunatics.

LAW AND JUSTICE

JUSTICE.—This quotation marks a change. "I myself have heard very famous lawyers make sorry work of a cause between the merchant and his factor; when they come to argue about exchanges, discounts, protests, demurrages, charterparties, freights, port charges, assurances, bottomries, accounts current, accounts commission, and accounts in company, the solicitor has not been able to draw a brief, nor the counsel to understand it."

CRIME AND PUNISHMENTS.—We have spoken in earlier centuries of mitigating public justice according to public opinion, and the lack of an inflexible jurisdiction is notable in many of Defoe's prosecutions. When he was in the pillory near the Conduit in Cheapside, and again before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, his own "Hymn to the Pillory" was being sold among the crowd. Its vigorous doggerel was sung, his scaffold decorated with flowers, and the mob itself protected him from insult, drank his health, and followed him with acclamation when he was removed. His common sense and his pluck were evident and indisputable. He had transferred the disgrace of his pillory to those who had put him in it. In this century we first feel the unlettered, helpless people appealing to an abstract justice rather than to the personated Providence of feudal times. Sometimes it failed them, but the appeal was made, and this self-governance of the people marks a very definite new feeling. Thus, in Defoe's "Plague" "the magistrates wisely caused the people to be encouraged, made good by-laws for the regulating of citizens keeping good order in the streets, and making everything as eligible as possible to all sorts of people."

AGRICULTURE AND COUNTRY LIFE

AGRICULTURE (Pl. 20 (b), 21, 23).—A speciality of this century was "Devonshiring," i.e. the paring off and burning of old pasture, turning it into arable land. The work was done by a shallow level cutting spade (like a Dartmoor peat-cutter). This was pushed along by the labourer, who held a log of wood across his thighs to shove against—hard work at £1 an acre. (Farm Records.)

Wages quoted from Essex in 1661 were as follows: Mowing one acre of grass, 1s. 10d.; wall making, raking and cocking one acre of grass, 2s.; reaping, shearing, binding one acre of wheat, 4s.; ditto, rye, 4s.; ditto maslin, 4s.; mowing one acre of peas or vetches, 1s. 9½d.; threshing a quarter of wheat or rye, 1s. (Wages sheet of farm.)

GARDENS (Pl. 7, 19 (a), 26 (b) (c)).—Time moves at another rate in a garden. Gardeners have seasons and seed catalogues, but that is the only way they tell the time, for time has no edges out of doors. There must have been places where flowers and vegetables grew and gardeners lived, but the seventeenth century "gardens" were given over to architects, bricklayers and plumbers (Pl. 7 (b), (c)). The beautiful old gardens surrounding the Elizabethan houses were then a hundred years old. It was more than 300 years since Chaucer's roses grew by their turf walks and "privy playing places." The gentle little mediæval gardens within their sturdy walls were far away from the ostentations of the seventeenth century. The typical new flower gardens filled books of terrifyingly ornate instructions. The sanded walks were to be edged with lead, cut like battlements; tiles were neat. The shank-bones of sheep, put in like a fence, would prettily space out the ground. A raised bank was indispensable, culminating in an elaborate garden house (Pl. 7 (c)). It was a period of artificiality, with fountains in glassy temples, but they *did* perfect the greenhouse, and we have found one real gardener's book of such charm that we extract a brief quotation.

..... "And who can deny that the principal end of an orchard is the honest delight of one wearied with the works of his lawful calling? The very work of, and in, an orchard and garden is better than the ease and rest of other labour. Your fruit trees of all sorts laden with sweet blossoms, and under your trees powdered with strawberries all white and green and red. . . . What pleasure is this! . . . To have occasion to exercise within your orchard, it shall be a pleasure to have an Alley, or more manly and healthy a place of Butts (archery) to stretch your arms; and one chief grace that ordains an

orchard, I cannot let slip, a brood of nightingales who with a strong delightful voice out of a weak body, will bare you company night and day. She loves and lives in the trees and will help you to cleanse your trees of caterpillars and all noysome flies. A thousand of delights are in an orchard, and sooner shall I be weary than I can reckon the least part of that pleasure which one that loves and hath an orchard may find therein !”

Potatoes had arrived, but Evelyn's directions : “ in February plant your potatoes in your worst ground,” do not sound hospitable. The Jerusalem artichoke was also an American import. Gerard noted that the best small turnips were grown in a little village near London called Hackney; the village women brought them up to the Cross in Cheapside to sell to the Londoners.

DAIRY.—Women did all the dairy work. The cream was skimmed from shallow pans ; the old plunge-churn was still in use, and at last we find some very definite recipes for making cheese, probably the same that were in use much earlier. The green cheese was made with sorrel juice, and other cheeses dressed with crushed nettles. A “ slipcoat ” cheese, made with milk and rennet, after being put into the cheese vat and pressed slowly till solid, was put to ripen upon sharp pointed dock-leaves.* Other cheeses were coloured with marigolds. Cheese-making has always been an interesting localised industry.

POULTRY.—As every householder kept poultry, eggs were cheap—1s. a hundred being a common price. The varying price of birds defies calculation, from “ crammed capons at 2s. 6d.” to little chickens at 6d. Geese were plentiful and cheap, also turkeys, but ducks were seldom kept, probably because the wild ones were so plentiful that they would count as game. Domestic pigeons and doves were rigorously protected by law. Swans (costing 7s. and upwards) were favourite ceremonial dishes, so that notable institutions in London frequently bred their own, marking them on the beak by “ necks,” or nicks ; thus “ The Swan with Two Necks ” was not necessarily the two-headed creature one would imagine from the sign-boards. Despite most complicated game laws, all sorts of game seemed to be hawked about the city streets quite freely (see Market pictures).

PIGEONS.—Curiously these peaceful birds were always troublously involved. Earlier they were a jealously guarded manor prerogative ; now there was legislation over their guano, which was used in saltpeter and gunpowder works.

BEES (Pl. 24 (a)).—Pepys saw, “ a hive of bees so as . . . you may see the bees making their honey and combs mighty pleasantly.” As all people kept bees, the quantity of honey in common use for sweetening kept down the price of sugar. The wax was indispensable in a period of candlelight. Strained honey varied in price, but was usually about 6s. a gallon. A contemporary writer placed his bees in a row under a shed in his orchard, for bees “ love flowers and woods in their hearts,” and advised packing the hives pretty closely, so “ that the bees do not loiter about, for even if their little doors be set only a hand's-breadth apart, the bees will know their own homes. The cleanly bee hateth smoke as poison, therefore let your bees stand nearer to your parlour than your beerhouse or kitchen. . . .”

HORSES (Pl. 11 (b), 12 (a) (c), 13, 14, 19 (b), 20 (a) (b), 39, 40).—The stallion was out of favour, and most horses were noted as, “ gelding,” “ mare,” “ nag,” or “ colt,” their prices being very various. In 1673 a horse at All Souls College cost £30, others £20 ; in 1677 one cost only 17s. Cart horses and mill horses were noted in the list, and a comparatively new entry, “ coach horses.” Horses were sold as trotters, amblers, sumpsters, coach, cart and work horses, and some “ fast ” race horses. Of course, there were lots of donkeys.

FISH-PONDS.—A serious entry in the years of Isaac Walton. The religious necessity of the abbey fish-ponds seemed to haunt the fish-ponds of the gentry. In this century are books and books on fish-ponds. In one slender volume we find chapters on Ponds ; Of the Kind of Ponds, Of the Worthiness of Ponds, Of the Profit of Ponds, Of the Antiquity of Ponds, Of the Situation and Making of Ponds, Of the Proportions and Forms of Ponds,

*One wonders whether the common conjunction of dock leaves and nettles around old farmsteads has other than purely botanical significance.

Of Enclosing a Pond, Of Conveying Water into Ponds, Of Renewing Olde Ponds and How a thrifty householder ought to have his breeding Ponds, and the advantages of the 3-fold Ponds, and how often Ponds must be filled. Then "the fish that come into Ponds" and "Certain opinions on the Voluntary Breeding of Pikes in Ponds." And when we see that the next volume begins "Of Instruments Pertayning to Ponds," we give up with a gasp! But it is this commendable *thoroughness* that marks the century.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—His cloth more gaudy than fashionable, he has no manners—he is either at arm's length or persistently in your bosom. His chiefest discourse is of hawks and hounds (Pl. 12, 13, 14 (b)). His highest flow of talk is after a horse-race (Pl. 19 (b)). He waits on ladies with fear and trembling of the horrible charges and expenses they may put him to, being never willing for more than a bottle of ale or a pound of cherries.

SHOPPING.—Lady Hatton sends from the country a little shopping list to her husband in town; "Pray, dear, let Smith buy a Westphalian ham, 2 or 3 neats' tongues, and *do* remember the pickles, and we had better have a pint of oil." She thanks him for the oysters, and then finishes up with "but for God's sake, make haste home, my dear, for I am weary of my life until you come."

MONEY, TRADE AND MANUFACTURES

MONEY.—The Civil War complicated the coinage. During long sieges several districts issued their own, sometimes moulded, often clipped from plates and dishes; in every case stamped by some official device. At Oxford, Charles I ordered the contributed silver to be melted down and made into pieces similar in value to those in common use, i.e. the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, and rare half-groat. Even so, both sides were reduced to paying with credit papers and warrants—most unsatisfactory to the recipients.

A West Countree Man's Complaint.
 "Here I du labour, toile and sweat
 A' through the cold and dry and heat,
 And what dost think I get?
 But my labour for my pains;
 The Garrisons get all t'gains,
 For thither alls awent . . . !
 There goes my corn and beans and pease
 (For I do not dare them displease
 They do so sweare and vapor!)
 And when to the Governor I come
 And pray him to discharge my sum,
 Get nothing but the *paper*!"

THE MINT.—In 1696 Mr. Isaac Newton, Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, was made Warden of the King's Mints and Exchanges. He set a standard for the conduct and behaviour of every officer and clerk in the Mint.

BANKS.—In this century was founded the Bank of England. Hitherto the goldsmiths had often undertaken the function of bankers, as their trade necessitated storage in strong boxes, and proper precautions. They gave receipts to their clients, which were naturally passed on, as bonds, from hand to hand and became a paper currency.

TRADE.—Defoe, man of great insight and mercantile experience, places the important provincial trade centres of England in the seventeenth century as follows: Canterbury, Salisbury, Exeter, Bristol, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Halifax or York, Nottingham, Warwick or Birmingham, Oxford or Reading, Bedford, Norwich and Colchester. He suggests that everyone of these towns should have a bank, or general correspondence of credit with the Bank Royal.

MERCHANTS.—Defoe expresses the situation exactly—and it is interesting to compare his notes with those of Piers Plowman three centuries earlier:

"But England, modern to the last degree,
 Borrows or makes her own nobility.
 Antiquity and birth are needless here,
 'Tis impudence and money makes a peer.

Innumerable city knights we know,
 From Bluecoat Hospital and Bridewell flow,
 Fate has but very small distinction set
 Betwixt the counter and the coronet.
 Great families of yesterday we show,
 And lords whose parents were the lord knows who."

CLOTH.—The distaff and spindle (Pl. 30 (d)) were still common in country use, though most cottages had their spinning wheel, and some parts were recognised centres of industry, especially where Flemish workers congregated or the cloth of some English district had made a definite name for itself. In foreign markets all over the country the looms (Pl. 34 (b)) were in regular use.

DYEING (Pl. 30 (b), (c)).—The dyeing process was always the weakest part of our clothmaking industry. On voyages during the sixteenth century sailors were bidden to see what manner of dyeing was used in the countries they visited. Special envoys were sent to study the art in Persia and Russia, and everything was done to improve our English dye works. In this century the actual weaving process changed little, compared with the new varieties of finishing processes.

DRESS MATERIALS.—You may dress your pictured people of this century in arras, baize, bewpers, buffins, busyarns, heavy silk, bombazaines (was it not at Cranford, two centuries later, the ladies agreed that "bombazaine would have shown a deeper sense of her loss"?), blankets, callamancoes, carrells, chamblettes, dormicks, durance, damask, Ypres frisadoes, fustians, felts, flannels (Welsh flannels are still shrunk on poles in drying fields to-day, in exactly the same way), grogaines, linsey woolseys, mockadoes, mimikins, mackerels, pometes, plumetes, petuanas, sattines, serges, tarmettes, tobines, and velours.

SILK.—Nobody who was anybody ever wore anything but silk stockings, and during the century many attempts were made to create a silk industry in England. Cocoons were imported and books and pamphlets issued to teach and encourage the enterprise, but it never got farther than the planting of many mulberries.

SOAP MAKING.—Special soap was often made at home, and was a very definite trade. Some London soap-makers were fined for not obeying their searchers (inspectors.) For using fish-oil, their pans and vats were destroyed, their estates ruined, and they themselves imprisoned.

ROCK SALT.—In 1670 a man boring with augur for coals at Droitwich accidentally discovered rock salt. Out of the hole the brine burst up as if it had been squirted out of a London fire-engine.

SHOPS (Pl. 37).—There were plenty of good shops in the larger towns, and to some extent the maker of the goods was still their vendor. In most places huge fairs were still most popular. "Just as Lent is to the fishmonger, so is Bartholomew's Fair to the pickpocket." "At Smithfield, the heart of the Fair, I think there are more notions in a day to be seen than there are in a term at Westminster Hall to be heard." In Ripon Market, provisions were plentiful and cheap: shoulders of veal 5d., quarter of lamb 9d., quarter of beef 3s., crawfish 2d. a dozen.

PEDLARS.—Such wandering warehouses often patrolled regular routes, so that likely houses and farms on their way would grow to expect their visits, buying their oddments and ordering their goods from the same pedlar as a matter of course. In this way a smart pedlar frequently worked up a good connection. A man who brought interesting, new, reliable information, and could be trusted to carry on letters and messages, was sure of a welcome.

BUTCHERS (Pl. 25 (d)).—Owners of large establishments who kept animals on their own land provided their own slaughter-houses, but smaller people went to the local butcher. For centuries there had been laws regulating the butcher's trade and the disposal of offal in the larger towns.

WAGES.—Rates of pay are always difficult to average. Wadham College, 1610: chief architect, £1 a week; masons 8s. or 5s.; labourers 6s. or 4s.; carpenters 8s. or 6s. a week; bricklayers very varied, one doing "extraordinary work under the college copper," got 2s. 6d. 1649: ordinary labourers, unskilled, got about 1s. a day: one

worker, however, cleaning a bad-smelling ditch, demands 1s. 6d. and gets it—but whether he was very good or the smell was very bad, we do not know. A woodcarver was paid 2s. 6d. a day; to paint a house cost 2s. In 1646 a whitewash boy got 2s. Hop-pickers beginning work in August 1614, 5d. and 9d. a day; sheep washing and shearing, 11½d. for 20 sheep.

COAL was used by all large institutions and in most workshops. It was bought by the load, a ton, quarter or sack. In 1620 coal was first successfully used for iron smelting by Dudley, and from now began the really urgent laws regulating chimneys. (The laws regulating the cutting and burning of timber had been evaded for years.) Seacoal was brought from Newcastle by sea to King's Lynn, then up the Ouse and the Cam to Cambridge, and its price, varying with all transport difficulties, typifies all similar cartage. During the Dutch wars, when coastal shipping was risky, sea coal almost doubled in price.

WOOD.—Although coal was now common fuel, wood fires continued in use. In 1670 John Claridge writes :

This month of December let Landlords remember
To set store of workmen in planting of timber,
The wanting thereof this land doth lament,
So little is planted, so much there is spent.

In the open hearths in most country kitchens wood was used for cooking and for heating the bakehouse oven.

TRADE AFTER THE PLAGUE AND THE GREAT FIRE

The plague "put a stop to the manufactures. All kinds of handicrafts in the city, tradesmen and mechanics were put out of employment, which caused a multitude of people in London to be unprovided for, also of families whose living depended upon the labour of the heads of those families. I say this reduced them to extreme misery, and I must confess it is for the honour of the city of London . . . that they were able to supply with charitable provision the wants of so many thousands of those as afterwards fell sick, so that nobody perished for want, at least that the magistrates had notice given them of. Master workmen, clothiers and others, to the uttermost of their stocks and strength, kept on making their goods to keep the poor at work,"

ART, SCIENCE, AND PRINTING

ART STUDIO (Pl. 32 (b) (c)).—Like all craftsmen the great painters had apprentices who worked for them in return for their training. In the illustration (Pl. 32) the engraver has shown the artists at work under most classical conditions. The picture shows well the colour grinding, and mixing; the paint pots, brushes and paraphernalia then in use. In this century began oil painting, that is painting with colours mixed with oil instead of water and gum.

ENGRAVING (Pl. 33 (b)).—Copper-plate graving is the typical illustration of this century. Several English engravers did good work and Plate 33 (b) shows the process very clearly.

PRINTING (Pl. 33 (a)).—Books there were in plenty, and "our neighbours the Hollanders exhibited patterns of good printing to all the world." English printing was not so good, though some English craftsmen turned out excellent work. Towards the end of the century the tract, pamphlet, and broadsheet were in common use.

SCIENCE.—The Royal Society was founded under the presidency of Wallis, and Charles I, who was himself one of their earliest visitors, welcomed the first proud tradesman Fellow, Haughton, an apothecary, having a shop near the Exchange. Haughton published weekly a scientific paper, which, besides giving current prices of stocks and shares, and foreign markets, printed each week an article on some scientific matter of public interest contributed by leading scientists of the day, such as Hanley, the astronomer; or a practical man such as a farmer, Worbridge, of Petersfield, Hampshire, who wrote on agriculture.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—This century shows a tremendous increase in the technical skill of the instrument-makers (see Notes on Medicine). Pepys buys a microscope from Mr. Reeves, costing £5 10s.—“a great price, but a most curious bauble it is, and he says as good, nay the best he knows in England.”

Sale Catalogue: From Joseph Moxon's Shop, Ludgate Hill, 1679. “Globes 26” in diameter, £20 the pair. A large map of the World, 10' long 7' deep, pasted on cloth and coloured, £2. A map of the English Empire in America, describing all places inhabited there by the English nation, 15s. Sea Plates for Sailing—to all parts of the world, price 6d. the sheet. Playing-cards 6d.; Astronomical, 6d. Geographical cards, describing all the Kingdoms of the Earth, very cheap, and (a serious subject)—cards representing modes of carving at the dinner-table.”

BUILDING (Pl. 22(b)) AND WATER SUPPLY

WATTLE-AND-DAUB WORK.—Many small houses and huts (Pl. 21) were still made of wattle-and-daub work, between timber framing—a most durable form of building (see sixteenth century). The horizontal framework had axe slots, or auger holes, to take the upright hurdle poles, and smaller holes were made in the sides of the vertical posts to receive the ends of the woven “withays.” The clay filling was “smarmed” over, under, and among the interstices of the hurdling, and was frequently reinforced outside with other coats of plaster and neats' hair, or dried rushes, making a “fibrous plaster” of great durability. Though quite skilled work, it was badly paid, usually worse than carpentry.

WATER.—In towns water was supplied from common pumps (Pl. 38 (b)) and wells; country houses had private supplies, and in 1605 a stream of water was run through the northern part of the city of London.

HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.—This was varied and interesting. Collect all specimens shown in the pictures for careful study. Many well-known types are shown, such as the Cromwell table, Charles I style, etc. Panelling was common, and in old houses it had darkened. Its usage, as much as the supposed exigencies of the Civil War, led to a number of hidden cupboards, secret panels, etc. Lathe-work was much in evidence. The small “drops” (little hanging ornaments) seen on the top corners of the mediæval sideboards had lengthened downwards, thickened, and now made pillars of carved turning work across the front of the new court cupboards. Coffers had always been in use, and were now made into settees with arms and backs. Tables had four sturdy legs often bulgy looking, with stretchers near the floor. The straight, squarely-cut handsome cavalier chairs, with new leather backs and seats, are typical. Floors were clean-swept and of polished wood, rushes were strewn in country places, stone floors scrubbed and sanded according to districts, and carpets were coming in. The basket-chair has had its sequence in our pictures since the eleventh century; now the ladderback, spindle-back and earliest wheel-back chairs begin.

BEDS (Pl. 1 (b), 2 (a), 3 (a) (b), 4 (b), 9 (a), 16 (a), 42 (d), 46 (c), 47) and bedding were of the finest and most ornate, as would be expected in a century where bedrooms were not set apart for sleeping only, but were used as sitting-rooms during day-time and for intimate visitors.

The following Furniture Lists illustrate an average well-to-do household:

A Best Chamber: 1 canopy bed with 5 red curtains, 1 feather bed, 1 bolster, 1 rug, 1 pair sheets, 1 pair blankets, 2 chairs, 2 stools, 1 livery cupboard with cupboard cloth, *In the little Kitchen Chamber*: 1 stand bed, flock mattress, 1 pair sheets, 1 pair blankets, 1 bolster, 2 coverlets, 1 chest (see Fifteenth Century Notes on the kist, chest, coffer, hutch). *In the Gate House Chamber*: 1 stand bed, 1 feather bed, rug, bolsters and blankets, 2 chairs, 2 stools, a square table and a truckle bed; a trundle on wheels, or perhaps of straw thickly plaited, to slide under the other bed was fairly common, especially at inns, rest-houses or ladies' rooms, or anywhere where an attendant was required to sleep in the same room.

KITCHEN (Pl. 1 (a)).—Here is an inventory of a wealthy gentleman's kitchen in 1624 ; most of the things can be traced in the picture on page 1. Furance pan for beef, beef kettle (cauldron), great and small kettles, brass kettles holding 16 to 20 gallons apiece, little kettles with bent or carved handles, copper pans with ears, good brass plots, an iron baking shovel, brazen mortar and pestle, dripping-pans, great irons, ladles, scummer, grater, peppernull and mustard querns, boards for chopping, salt boxes, iron-racks, to hold spits, etc., a tin pot, pot-hooks, a gallery bawke (the potcrane, or iron fixture for suspending pots at various heights and positions over the fire).

Some of these were most complicated pieces of mechanism, and many remain as beautiful examples of the iron-workers' art. Spits were of all sorts. It was the common usage to serve "on the spit," so some were made specially for that purpose, and the list of the bearers, turners, handles, and shields is nearly as long as the spits themselves. In the larder were pastry-boards, meal-tubs, spice cupboards, mixing troughs of wood, metal and pottery. Of hardware in use there were pewter dishes in 9 sizes from Newcastle, long dishes for rabbits, etc., saucers (i.e. sauce dishes), chargers (serving dishes), pie plates, voiders or refuse pails, beef prongs, colanders, bake pans and skillets (i.e. saucepans that stood steadily on legs above the soft, hot ashes). Three more items are, a very long-handled fire pan, a pair of tongs to make wafers with, and a little box with holes to roast chestnuts.

LIGHTING.—The Candle period. Gone were the fires in hall, the flambeaux flaming in the draughty passages of the castle. Torches were used out of doors by linkboys, and elaborate lanterns were in common use ; only in country places and by remote farm-houses the tall firedog still held the flaming wood, and workers rested by the fire, or worked by the glimmer of the rushlight.

Moulded candles (i.e. those which are set in iron moulds and taken out complete and shapely when cold) are noted by Houghton. We believe the more customary candle was dipped. Various methods were used ; commonly the wicks were fastened in sets, an inch or two apart (like a hanging fringe), on to short poles—or, less commonly, small loops. The wax or tallow, just melted, stood by the fire or over a charcoal brazier, keeping warm. The wick "sets" were taken, dipped in, and hung up to cool. By the time the last set had been hung up the first was usually hard enough to be dipped again. Thus you went on, redipping your wicks until they were sufficiently thick. The hang of the dripping wax made them rather a nice shape, tapering to a thickened end, and they were often hung up in bunches to harden in the cool attics.

In burning the dips their wicks did not consume away so completely as our candles, so that snuffers—scissors with a sort of dustpan catcher attached—were always needed on the candle table. The dips and candles gave a soft romantic light, but how the people saw to sew and read by it is a puzzle ! The best were treated with pure fat and wax and scented oils ; the worst smelt abominably. The rushlight, made by a similar process, was a more thinly coated, half peeled rush (enough bark left to stiffen, and pith to burn). They were burnt in special holders, the commonest something like a glove stretcher standing on one leg. If you come across a real rushlight table in a cottage to-day, look underneath and find the ledge or shelf that stored the unburnt rushes.

For making the candles, tallow, mutton-fat, beef dripping, bees'-wax, were all used, which accounts for suet's being more expensive than the best lean meat.

SERVANTS (Pl. 1, 2 (b), 4 (b) and (c)).—The shadow of the Feudal system and the stern reality of present conditions caused this class of labour to be ill paid. Lord Spencer had 31 men and 9 women servants. The head man got £10 a year, the rest £3 3s., £2 10s. and £1 6s. One woman got £10, the rest £3, £2, or approximately 30s. each.

The servants' attics in most country houses are to-day relegated to storing lumber. In the seventeenth century it was customary to herd all women servants together in one large attic, while in many smaller houses they were supposed to make themselves comfortable for the night on the kitchen table. In the same way apprentices and shop-boys had to dig-themselves-in under the counter, while country lads getting a loft with clean straw were lucky.

Lord Fairfax's orders for the servants of his household after the Civil War contrast

with household management notes of the sixteenth century "Morning, let the servants attend, by seven, in the hall; they must have done their work by then, and have everything ready, for the clerk of the kitchen will then tell the cooks what must be for breakfast, to take up to the ladies in their chambers, and served for the gentlemen in the hall or parlour, by eight of the clock, not after. Dinner must be ready by eleven of the clock."

BANQUETS.—Plate 4 shows the mediæval usage at a ceremonious banquet, only now there was an abundance of plate at each cover. There was as much ceremony, but far less fun.

The seventeenth century Usher must, like his fifteenth century prototype, attend the dishes up from the kitchen, crying: "By your leave, Gentlemen, stand by"; he must direct the garnishing from the sideboard; if bread or beer be wanted on the table he must call for it. In case anything unexpected should happen he must have a boy standing at the chamber door ready to run errands, he must see to it that the best fashioned and apparelled servants attend above the salt, the rest below it, and (shades of our lively jester; and the performing horses of the thirteenth century!) if one servant need to speak to another while waiting at the table, let him whisper, for all noise is uncivil.

COOKING (Pl. 1 (a) (b), 3 (c)).—Householders were intensely interested in cookery. In this century no minstrels distracted the mind during meals; the spice trade was subject of conversation, not only on account of the wealth involved; the cook came into his own as an artist, and his patrons proudly sponsored their own efforts. Thus there were recipes to make a posset the Earl of Arundel's way, to make the Lady Abergheny's cheese, to construct Mrs. Leeve's cheese-cakes.

BREAD AND PASTRY.—Bread was made in each household as required. The brick bread-ovens (Pl. 32 (a)) were filled with faggots till red hot, hurriedly raked out and swabbed with a damp mop; then the bread was put in, and the door sealed up for hours. The stiff moulded pastry (like modern pork-pies) was made in the same way, and there are several recipes for utilising the cooling oven for cooking wineberries, or baking hams.

During the Plague all bakers were obliged to keep their ovens going constantly on pain of losing the privileges of a freeman of the City of London. By this means "bread was always to be had in plenty, and cheap as usual, and provisions were never wanting in the markets."

SWEET-MAKING.—Such funny amusing sweets!—from the dainty little boxes of comfits, to elaborate master pieces of marchpane (a kind of glorified marzipan), which could be painted and patted and flavoured into most fanciful designs. Lump chocolate was a new and rather dubious idea. Flowers and fruits were crystallised and crunched.

Recipe.—Pounded almonds, sugar (or honey), white breadcrumbs. Mould into shapes and dry in a cooling oven.

DRINKS.—*Coffee* and *chocolate* had come into fashion, and doctors discoursed upon the good and bad effects of these drinks. To coffee they imputed moral effects; to chocolate the reverse, though a certain Dr. Willis and a learned friend of his slowly and seriously "lowered several pounds of it raw into their stomachs" and, sitting together all one long afternoon, could not note "any ill effects." "As a drink, chocolate is much used in England for a diet and physic with the gentry." A dish of chocolate was frequently served to my Lady in bed o' mornings, as we take early tea. *Recipe*: The cocoa nibs were lightly crushed, and boiled for hours with white sugar, cinnamon, Mexican pepper, cloves, aniseed, almonds, orange-flower water and vanilla straws. It was then enriched with milk and beaten eggs.

Tea was new and interesting enough for much controversy. In 1664 a Jesuit returning from China informed his friend Mr. Walters that "the hot water should not stay upon the tea-leaves any longer than you can say the Miserere Psalm very leisurely." Tea reached England at first through Holland.

WINE AND MEAD.—Various country wines were made, the most curious a birch wine, made by tapping the rising sap in the trees and boiling it with honey. Mead, for country workers and ordinary purposes, was still little more than a honey-sweet, slightly fer-

mented barley-water, but this seventeenth century shows the introduction of new spices and a very new spirit.

ALE.—

“ In English ale their dear enjoyment lies,
For which they'll starve themselves and families ;
An Englishman will fairly drink as much
As will maintain two families of Dutch.”

So writes Defoe.

COSTUME AND TOILET.—The tremendous contrasts between town people and country people—rich and poor—Cavaliers and Roundheads—Puritans and Courtiers are impossible to describe in a short note. We append this delightful description of a country maid's costume : “ And one maid wore a red petticoat, grey cloth waistcoat, linsey woolsey apron, red neckerchief, black hood and white cap.”

The ordinary dress of simple country folk was not remarkable, nor uniform in any way. A man wore the ordinary felt hat, broadcloth coat, woollen trousers, worsted stockings, plain strong shoes (the buckles were fastenings, not ornaments), and his hair was fairly long. It is the long curls and scented wigs of the other people which make him appear so aggressively severe.

BOOT- AND SHOE-MAKING (Pl. 3 (a), 28 (c), 37 (c)).—An important craft this, as the makes were very various. Tracts and pamphlets were written to show how the useless flapping boot tops (Pl. 37 (c)) of the rich “wasted leather that would serve the bare-foot poor.” The pictures give (Pl. 12 (a), 13) the sensible riding-boot, and (Pl. 2 (a)) its ornate copy whose spurs and buckles and flaring stirrup fronts were never designed for service at any period, while the turn-down top-boots required their wearers to swagger like a bandy-legged duck.

Shoes were equally interesting, with fairly high heels frequently of scarlet ; and changeful fashions in laces, buckles, and flopping silken ties, cross their toes in swift succession, leaving them, at the end of the century, square-cut, long and rather plain. (Remember always that the Puritans were a race apart and put *their* feet down in very different shoes.)

Stockings require a special note. Country folk wore the practical hand-knitted worsted hose, but for court wear silk hose was necessary, nay, indispensable ! If it was chilly, three or four pairs were worn at once, and there seem to have been curious linen and lace under-boot affairs which must have puzzled the peasant worker still going about in his footless legging of twisted cloth.

LACE.—A great deal of lace was used during this century. It was wonderfully fine work—and much of it was made in England. Pepys writes : “ My scallop (a lace band) bought and got made by Captain Ferrier's lady, is sent, and I brought it home ; it cost me about three pounds ” ; but we question the “innocent astonishment” of Mrs. Pepys, who found “ her gown come home laced ! ” which, as her husband remarks, “ is indeed very handsome, but will cost me a great deal of money, more than ever I intended, but is but for once.”

HAIR DRESSING gave names to political parties ; the round cropped heads and the long locks of Charles I contrasted as forcibly as their owners. The pictures show the many and varied types in use at the different periods. The over-elaborateness of curling and scenting led to the adoption of wigs. The wigs became more and more ornate ; ultimately they were constructional monstrosities that little resembled growing hair at all, and the wearers' pates, shaved and anointed underneath them by day, demanded the solace of silk nightcaps in bed. Pepys should be referred to for many barbarous entries on the subject.

BATHS.—Gone are the cheerful bathing scenes of the earlier MSS. Seventeenth century people wash in their own rooms and not much.

“ My wife busy in going with her woman to the hot-house to bathe herself after her long being in doors in the dirt, so that she now pretends to a resolution of being hereafter very clean. How long it will hold I can guess.” (Pepys.)

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT (Pl. 39-43)

THE COACH (Pl. 39, (c) (d) (e)) was the keynote of this century's travel. There were all manner of carts, carriages, and wagons (Pl. 39 (b)). In the country goods went by pack-horse or mule (Pl. 40 (d)) and pedlar, in town there were sedan chairs, but everywhere coaches of all sorts were in use. The ladies preferred sitting in coaches; riding for them had become an accomplishment or a sport, and the good wife of Bath riding on her pony astride, with her legs comfortably wrapped up in a saddle blanket, would have laughed aloud at my lady sitting sideways (Pl. 40 (e)). On Plate 25 (a) country women are carrying creels on their backs, as they do to-day in remote country districts. The marketwomen ride in and out with their baskets, or carrying the water buckets balanced on their heads, or the milkpails swinging from their wooden yokes. Ordinarily a single traveller, crossing the country, rode with a groom, sometimes with an odd horse to carry the luggage, and in some districts when reasonably defended against the highway robber.

Post-horses were good, though landlords were not above over-charging in times of stress. One John Taylor had to give 2s. 6d. for hire from Abingdon to Faringdon, and he swears it was "only the skelliton or anatomy of a beast, no horse."

THE COUNTRY INN (Pl. (b), 19 (d)).—The increased traffic on the roads required more inns. We are glad to find foreigners describing the English inn as excellent, the fare simple but good, the housing clean and comfortable, the welcome assured.

GOODS TRANSPORT.—Roads were still bad, so that for goods water was still the cheapest means of transport and used whenever possible, but a good deal of riding about was done, and, despite the risk of highway robberies and bad weather, the new coaches made family travelling much more practicable. The market scenes show the usual short distance methods very clearly.

The pack-horse was the country district carrier, and was used for quite heavy goods, such as stone for building, and cannon. An unstudied collapse can be seen in one of the pictures (Pl. 15 (a)). Often creels or baskets were filled either side of the horse, sometimes the goods went into long narrow bags like a bolster-case, with a split, which was the mouth of the bag, longways in the middle. The goods filled both ends, and the thin empty middle lay flat across the saddle. A special cloth had, for centuries, been woven for these carrier bags, the same sort of stuff that was used for mill sails. A train of 30 pack-horses all in single file, with men and dogs, must have been a common sight coming down over the hillsides, and passing through the villages.

ROADS (Pl. 39).—"The rate for the highways is the most arbitrary and unequal tax in the Kingdom . . . Nevertheless, the Highways now lie in the most shameful manner, in many cases wholly impassable."

THAMES WATERMEN.—The new street traffic hit the Thames watermen very hard. "Where they used to have 10 fares in a morning, they now have scarcely 2, and often have to get other odd jobs to keep their families." Boteler remarks: "These Thames watermen ought to make good sailors, and could be well employed on Merchant ships to row in calm weather."

WARFARE (Pl. 41 (b), 43 (b), 48, 49).

CANNON (Pl. 48 (a), 49).—This was the first century of efficient cannon. Hitherto constructed in various sectional ways, they were now cast whole and subsequently bored. Metal shots in general replaced stone. Plate 49 (c) is an interesting picture of pack-horse transport of light cannon, and casting and using cannon may be studied on Plates 31 (b) and 49.

AMUSEMENTS (Pl. 11-19).

SPORTS (Pl. 11 (a), 12, 13, 14, 16).—At the beginning of the century the Puritan rule thinned these out considerably. Charles II legislated for the return of the old active Sunday afternoon, with its wrestling, archery, music, (Pl. 17 (a) (b) (c), 18 (a) and dancing (Pl. 17 (d))). Hawking and hunting (Pl. 12, 13, 14 (b)) were the chief amusements for the rich, and among the presents from the Russian ambassadors are mentioned hawks.

SHIPS, SEAMEN, EMIGRATION AND THE SLAVE TRADE

SHIPS (Pl. 41-43).—The great storm of 1661 gave cause for a good contemporary catalogue of English shipping, for “at this time it happened that, together with the Russian fleet, a great fleet of laden colliers, near 400 sail, were just put out of the river Tyne; these being deep unwieldy ships, met with hard measure, though not so fatal as expected. Such of them as could run into the Humber got shelter under the high lands of Cromer and the northern shores of the county of Norfolk; the greater number reached Yarmouth Roads. At Grimsby, Hull and other roads of the Humber lay about 80 sail. At Yarmouth there rode at least 400, mostly laden colliers with Russian men, and coasters from Lynn and Hull. In the Thames, at the Nore, lay about 12 sail of the Queen’s hired ships and store ships, and only two men-of-war. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was just arrived from the Mediterranean with the Royal Navy. With 12 of the biggest ships he was coming round the foreland to bring them to Chatham. At Gravesend there rode five East Indiamen and about 30 sail of other merchantmen, all outward bound; in the Downs 160 sail, merchant ships outward bound. At Portsmouth and Cowes, 3 fleets, transports and tenders bringing the forces from Ireland that were to accompany the King of Spain to Lisbon, victuallers’ tenders, store ships and transports and 40 merchant ships—in all almost 300 sail. In Plymouth Sound, Falmouth and Milford Haven were several small fleets of merchant ships, homeward bound from the islands and colonies of America. The Virginia fleet, Barbadoes fleet and some East Indiamen lay in one port; in Kinsale in Ireland there lay near 80 sail, homeward bound and richly laden. At Bristol 20 sail of homebound West Indiamen not yet unladen. Hardly in the memory of the oldest man living was a juncture of time when an accident of this nature could have happened that so much shipping laden out and home ever was in port at one time.”

PRESS GANGS.—Pepys’ notes on Press-gangs should be read.

THE NAVY.—Another contemporary discusses our unsatisfactory naval conditions: 1. Our naval preparations are retarded, and our fleets late for want of men. 2. Irregularities such as officers taking money to dismiss able seamen, and filling up with raw improper persons. 3. Oppressions, quarrellings, and oftentimes murders by the rashness of the press masters, and the obstinacy of those unwilling to go. 4. A secret aversion to the Service common to the English nation, who hate compulsion, kidnapping people out of the kingdom, robbing houses and picking pockets frequently practised under pretence of pressing.

SEA SERVICES, 1685.—Boteler writes “There is no state in the world that allows larger wages to seamen . . . and the late addition of providing more convenient clothes for them beforehand hath been very well thought upon, because these people (pressed land lubbers) don’t bother about it themselves, but grumble when they find it cold at sea.”

EMIGRATION.—Among the deported persons and prisoners there was a leavening of excellent settlers. To show the type of person required by the emigration offices we quote an advertisement issued in 1609 for Virginia. “It gives notices to all artificers, smiths and carpenters, coopers, shipwrights, turners, planters, fishermen, metalmen of all sorts, brickmakers, ploughers, weavers, shoemakers, sawyers, spinsters and labouring men and women who are willing to go to the said plantation of Virginia and inhabit there.” (Note that the list omits weavers, dyers, and other trades necessary to England.) “If immigrants will repair to Philpot Lane, to Smith, Colony Treasurer, their names shall be registered and their persons esteemed a single share, i.e. 12 guineas. They shall be admitted to go as adventurers to Virginia, where they shall have houses to dwell in, gardens and orchards, food and clothing, at the common charge of the joint stock.”

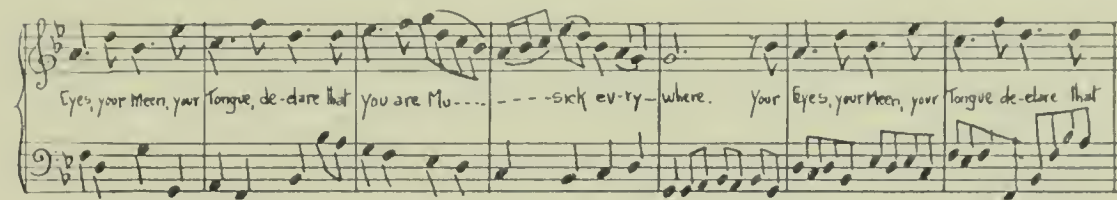
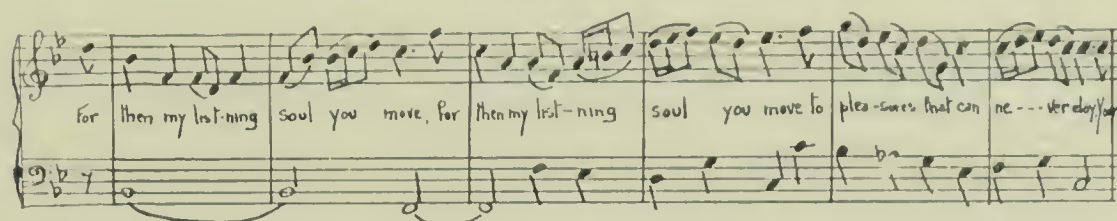
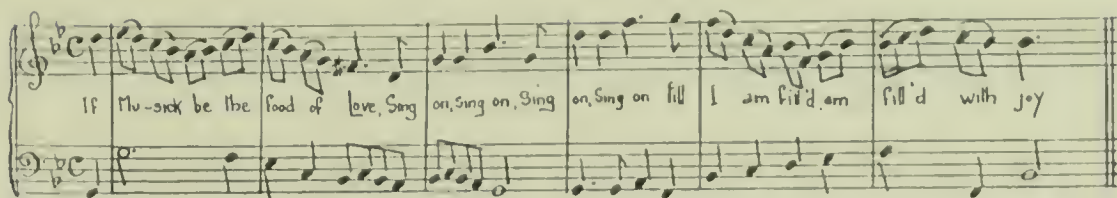
SLAVE TRADE.—The tobacco growers of Virginia required labourers for their new and lucrative plantations, and the first imported negro-workers proved so successful that there was soon a regular trade in negro slaves. They could work longer, being better able to withstand the heat than the English emigrants; and so begins the history of the negro in America.

HISTORICAL CHART, 1600-1700

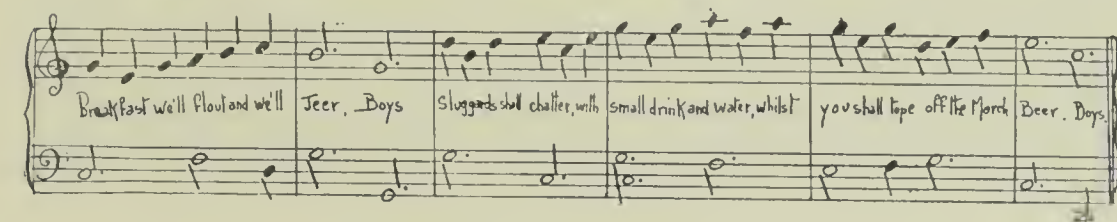
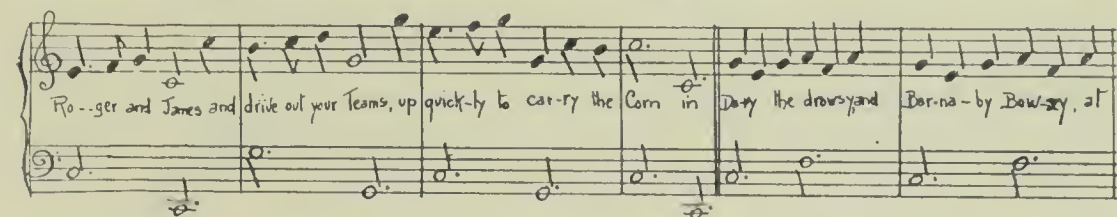
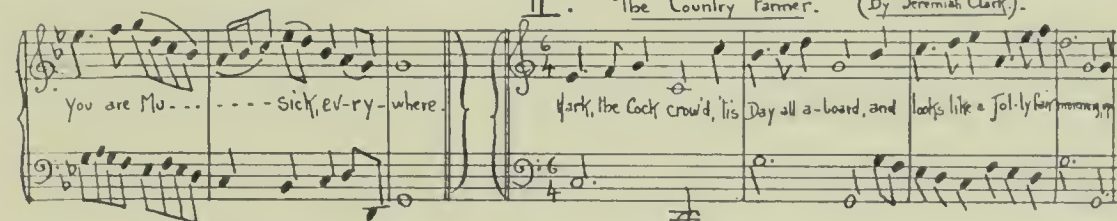
Year	Rulers of England	Rulers of France	Rulers of Spain	Chief Events	Some well-known People (In order of date of Birth)	Principal Buildings
1600	Elizabeth	Henri IV	Philip III	. . . . .	<i>Sir Walter Raleigh</i> , English soldier, coloniser, and writer, 1552-1618	Audley End, Essex, 1603-1610
1603	James I	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Maximilien Sully</i> , French statesman, 1560-1641	Bramshill, Hants, 1605-1612
1605	Gunpowder Plot	<i>Francis Bacon</i> , English essayist and statesman, 1561-1626	Wadham College, Oxford, 1610-1613
1607	Founding of Virginia	<i>Inigo Jones</i> , English architect, 1573-1651	Hatfield House
1610	Louis XIII	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Ben Jonson</i> , English dramatist, 1573-1637	Aston Hall, Warwickshire, 1618-1635
1616	Death of Shakespeare	<i>Peter Paul Rubens</i> , Flemish painter, 1577-1640	Blickling Hall, Norfolk, 1619-1620
1618	Execution of Raleigh	<i>Albrecht Wallenstein</i> , Austrian general, 1583-1634	Banqueting Hall, Whitehall
1620	Outbreak of Thirty Years' War	<i>Armand Richelieu</i> , French Cardinal and statesman, 1585-1642	Raynham House, Norfolk
1621	Philip IV.	Sailing of the "Mayflower"	<i>George Villiers</i> , Duke of Buckingham, English royal favourite, 1592-1628	Oriel College, Oxford
1625	Charles I	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Gustavus Adolphus</i> , King of Sweden, 1594-1632	Wilton House
1628	Petition of Right	<i>Martin van Tromp</i> , Dutch admiral, 1597-1653	Thorpe Hall, Northants.
1629	Founding of Massachusetts	<i>Robert Blake</i> , English admiral, 1599-1657	Brasenose College Chapel
1630	<i>Sir Anthony Van Dyck</i> , Flemish painter, 1599-1641	Trinity College Chapel, Oxford
1632	Battle of Lutzen	<i>Diego Velasquez</i> , Spanish painter, 1599-1660	St. Katherine's College, Cambridge, 1670-1680
1634	Founding of Maryland	<i>Jules Mazarin</i> , French Cardinal and statesman, 1602-1661	Middle Temple, 1674-1684
1640	<i>Pierre Corneille</i> , French dramatist and poet, 1606-1684	St. Paul's Cathedral
1641	Abolition of Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission	<i>Rembrandt van Ryn</i> , Dutch painter, 1606-1669	Trinity College Library, Cambridge
1642	Outbreak of Civil War in England	<i>Michael de Ruyter</i> , Dutch naval officer, 1607-1676	Chelsea Hospital
1643	Louis XIV	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>George Monk</i> , English general, 1608-1670	Winchester College Hall
1648	Peace of Westphalia	<i>John Milton</i> , English poet, 1608-1674	Bluecoat School, Westminster
1649	Cromwell	. . . . .	. . . . .	Execution of Charles I	<i>Henri Turenne</i> , French general, 1611-1675	Town Hall, Guildford
1650	<i>Sir Peter Lely</i> , English painter, 1617-1680	Greenwich Hospital
1651	Navigation Act	<i>Prince Rupert</i> , English cavalry leader, 1619-1682	
1655	Capture of Jamaica	<i>Jean-Baptiste Colbert</i> , French statesman, 1619-1683	
1660	Charles II	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>John Bunyan</i> , English author, 1628-1688	
1663	Founding of N and S. Carolina	<i>Cornelius van Tromp</i> , Dutch admiral, 1629-1691	
1665	Great Plague—Capture of New Amsterdam	<i>John Dryden</i> , English poet, 1631-1700	
1666	Great Fire	<i>Sir Christopher Wren</i> , English architect, 1632-1723	
1668	Portugal recognised as independent	<i>Jean Racine</i> , French dramatist, 1639-1699	
1670	Secret Treaty of Dover	<i>Frederick William</i> , Great Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-1688	
1679	Habeus Corpus Act.	<i>Sir Isaac Newton</i> , English scientist, 1642-1727	
1681	Exclusion Bill	<i>William Penn</i> , English Quaker, 1644-1718	
1683	Founding of Pennsylvania	<i>James, Duke of Monmouth</i> , pretender to the English throne, 1649-1685	
1685	James II	. . . . .	. . . . .	Siege of Vienna by Turks	<i>Henry Purcell</i> , English musical composer, 1658-1695	
1685	Revocation of Edict of Nantes	<i>Daniel Purcell</i> , English musical composer, died 1717	
1688	William III	. . . . .	. . . . .	"Glorious Revolution"	<i>Peter the Great</i> , Czar of Russia, died 1725	
1690	Battle of Drogheda		
1697	Peace of Ryswick		

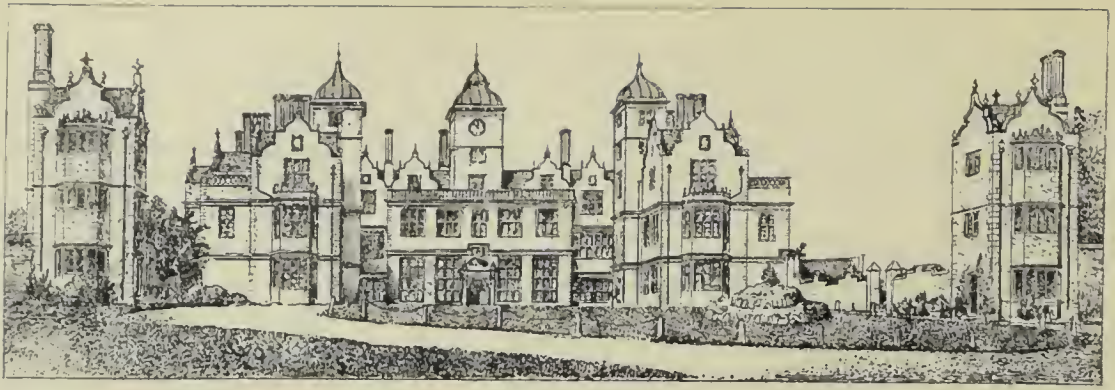
Song by Henry Purcell.

(Words by Colonel Heveningham) -



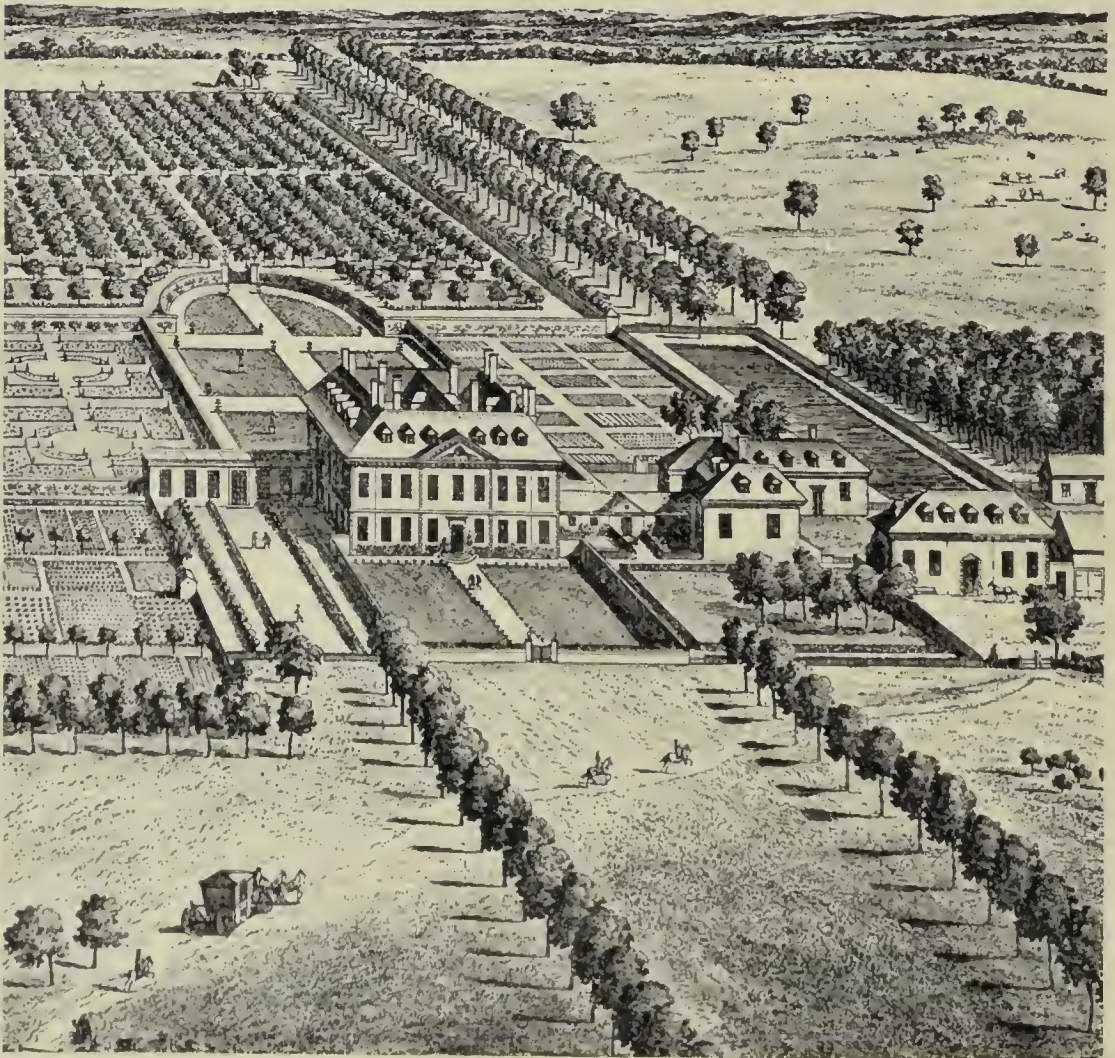
II. The Country Farmer. (By Jeremiah Clark).





AN EARLY 17TH CENTURY HOUSE : ASTON HALL, BIRMINGHAM, NOW A MUSEUM

Note the numerous curved gables, turrets, mullioned windows and groups of chimneys with two picturesque garden lodges. The interior is also elaborate with strapwork and fine plaster ceilings.



A LATE 17TH CENTURY HOUSE : HATLEY ST. GEORGE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

Note the symmetry and greater simplicity of the front which shows the classical influence of Inigo Jones and Wren. The interior decoration is correspondingly classic in style, and simple formal gardens surround the house.

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

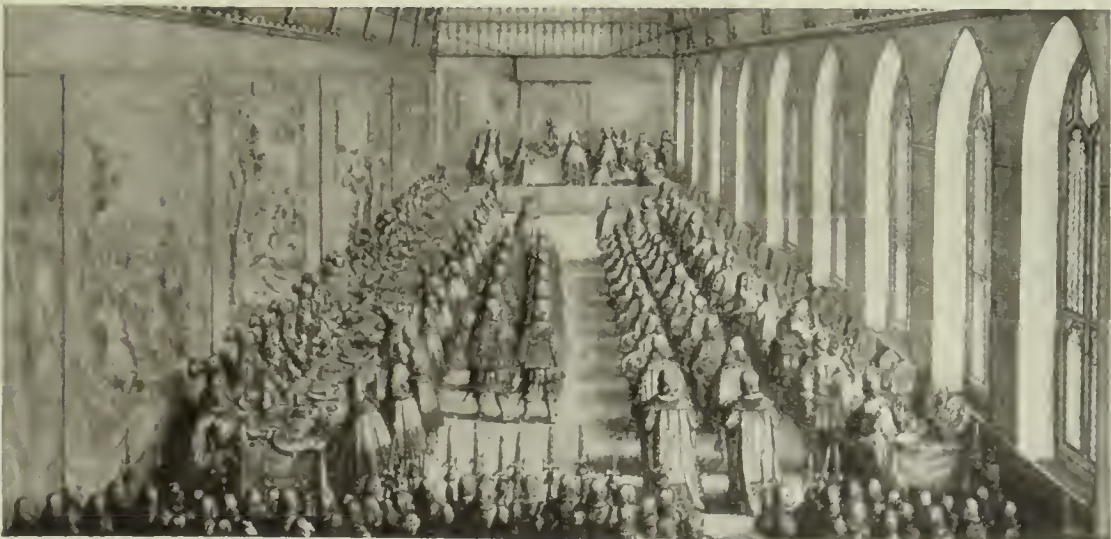
(a) Frying eggs by the fireside. [A. de Bosse.] (b) A youth dressing for a journey. The family are busy packing for him. [A de Bosse.] (c) The barber calls. Note the boy heating the curling-tongs. [A. de Bosse.] (d) My Lady shoe-fitting. On the left is a measuring slide. [A. de Bosse.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) A company on stools, dining in a tapestried room. Note display of silver. [A. de Bry.] (b) A ladies' party. Study the table manners; see two-pronged forks and napkins. [A. de Bosse.] (c) A state banquet in Westminster Hall; royalty dine on the dais. [W. Hollar.]

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

(a) A woman of the Restoration period. [W. Hollar.] (b) A countrywoman going to market with fruit and poultry for sale. [A. de Bosse.] (c) A lady spinning; note household keys. [J. Callot.] (d) A musketeer firing [Randle Holmes, "Academy of Armoury."] (e) A soldier with side-arms. [Randle Holmes, "Academy of Armoury."] (f) Scientific fisticuffs. ["Académie de l'Art de Lutte."] (g) Wrestling; a throw. ["Académie de l'Art de Lutte."]



(a)



(b)

(a) Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire. The long gallery. (b) The hall at Crewe Hall, Cheshire (since burnt), showing the screen. [From water-colours, about 1850, by Joseph Nash. These, though not contemporary drawings, show the elaborate decoration of the early seventeenth century.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) An elaborate summer-house, carrying a mound and tree; and pleasure boats on the old moat. [J. Bol.] (b) A formal garden; the lady superintends the lay-out. [M. de Vos.] (c) A stately parterre, with terrace. [Francis Barlow in R. Blome's "Gentleman's Recreation."]



(a)



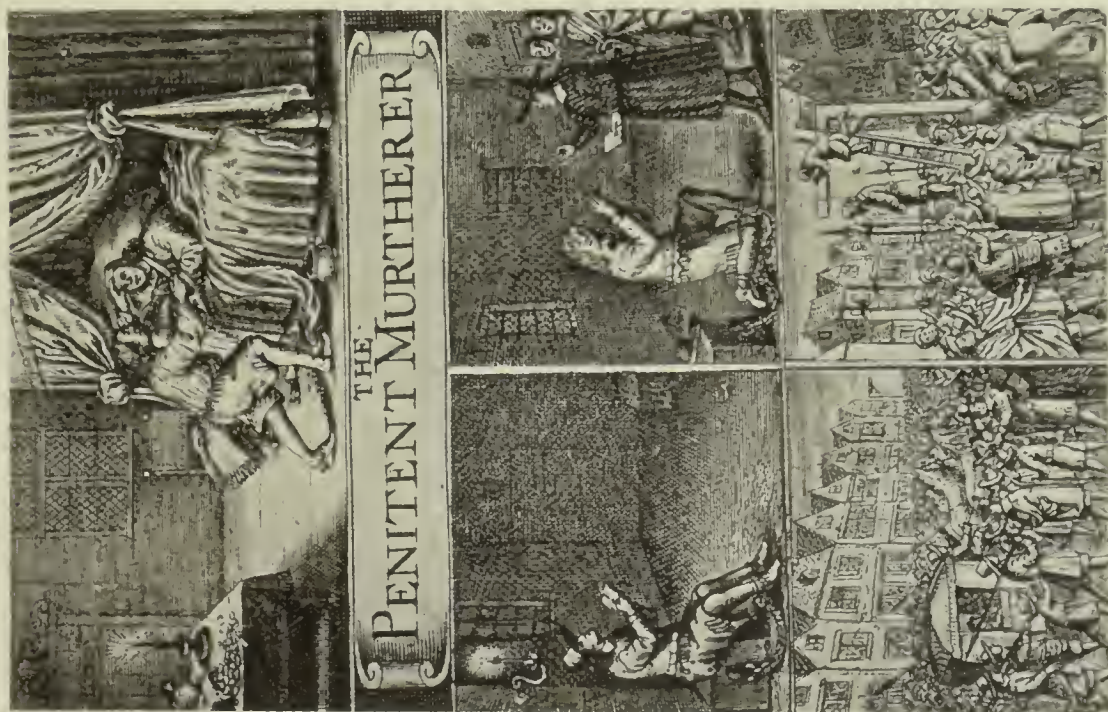
(b)



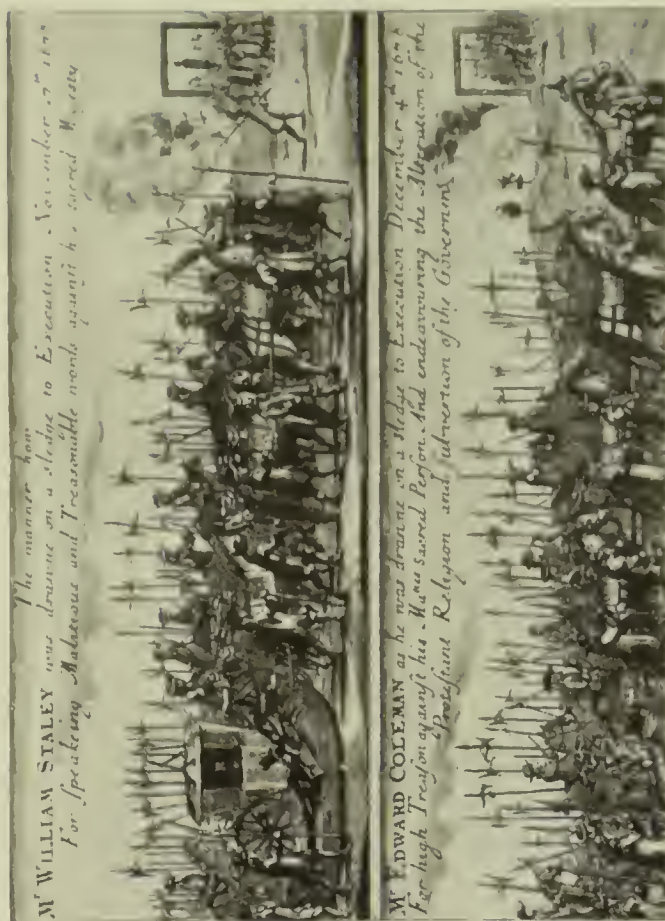
(c)

(a) The trial of Charles I (1649) in Westminster Hall. [A Dutch contemporary work.]
 (b) A sitting of the House of Commons; Charles I presides. [A Dutch contemporary work.]
 (c) The coronation of Charles II in Westminster Abbey, 1660. [W. Hollar.]

(a)



(b)



(c)



(a) From crime to gallows, in six scenes. [W. Faithorne.] (b) Execution processions; in the upper one, the chaplain in a coach. [W. Faithorne.] (c) Visiting wretched prisoners chained to the walls, imploring charity. [A. de Bosse.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) A peaceful night scene in a village; contrast with (b). [M. Merian.]
 (b) Riots and pillage; notice the street signs (cf. fourteenth century).
 [M. Merian, from Gottfried's "Chronica," 1642.] (c) Prisoners in the stocks,
 visited by the charitable with food. [T. Gall.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) A varied scene. Sheep-washing and shearing, wool-scouring, swimming; travellers drinking outside an inn, and a coach arrival. [Bodl. Lib., Oxford. Douce Collection E. 1—1—156.] (b) A jolly picnic in the woods; gentlemen only. [Marten de Vos.] (c) "Aunt Sally" with large figures of elaborately dressed ladies. [C. de Passe.]

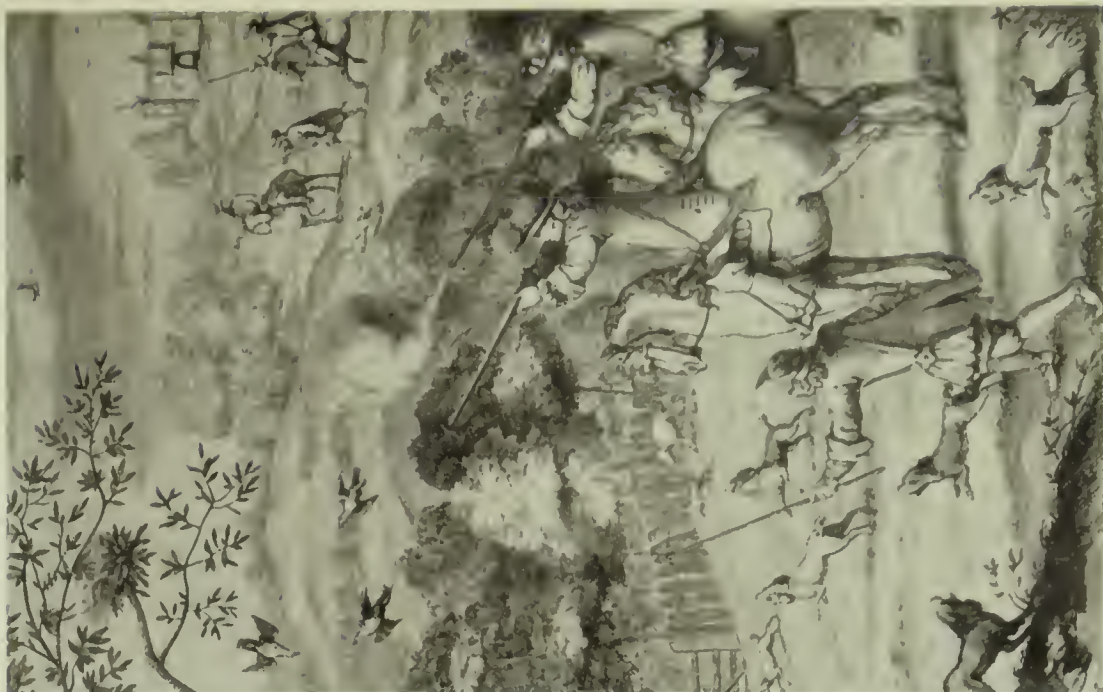
(a)



(b)



(d)



(c)



(a) Taking the field with hawk and hounds; a kill by the bird. [F. Barlow del.] (b) Fishing with rod and line, and, in the background, netting. [R. Blome. "The Gentleman's Recreation."'] (c) Horses in the steading. Notice the manger and horse-rack. [A. van Diepenbeck.] (d) A shooting party from the castle on the hill. Notice the modern gate and split oak palings. [S. Guribelin sc.]

(a)



(b)



(a) Hawking. This sport was less popular now. [F. Barlow in R. Blome's "Gentleman's Recreation."'] (b) An exciting moment in the stag-hunt. [I. Collins in R. Blome's "Gentleman's Recreation."']



(a)



(b)

(a) An aristocratic riding school. (b) Advanced pupils, hunting and hawking; their admirable instructor poses on the right. [(a) and (b) A. van Diepenbeck.]



(a) The conjuror with the usual tricks. [Bodl. Libr., Oxford. Douce Colln. E. 1—4—76.]
 (b) A torch-light procession with music and link-boys. [M. de Vos.] (c) The street
 revels. Hot pancakes for sale. (d) A fair. In front, snake-charmers; behind, a
 pack-horse crashes its crockery load. [J. Callot.]

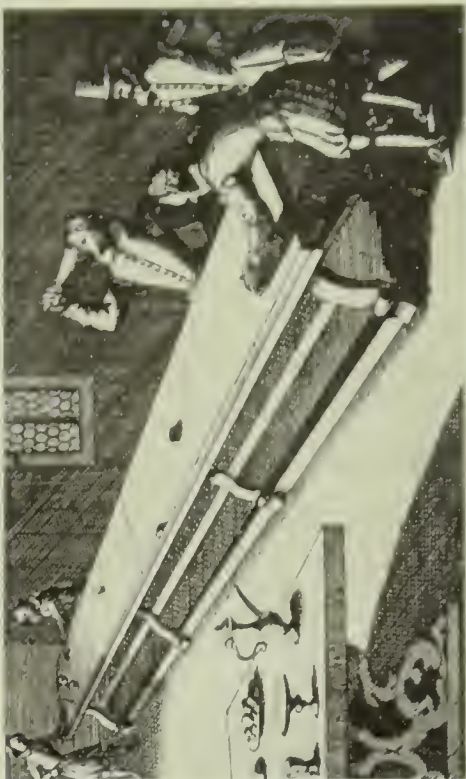
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

(a) A table game; a sort of hand bagatelle. [M. Merian.] (b) Blowing up the leather ball for Pallo, the precursor of football. [C. de Passe.] (c) Tennis. Lookers-on in a covered side-court (*cf.* fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). [M. Merian.] (d) A table-game; probably on the shuffle-board principle. [M. Merian.]

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(a) A water-picnic; green boughs for decoration (*cf.* fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). [C. de Passe.] (b) The viol-player. [W. Faithorne.] (c) A ladies' concert; spinet, violin, lute, zither, and bass-viol. [J. Brueghel (University of Wurzburg).] (d) A formal dance in distinguished company. [H. Janssen. (Lille Museum).]

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

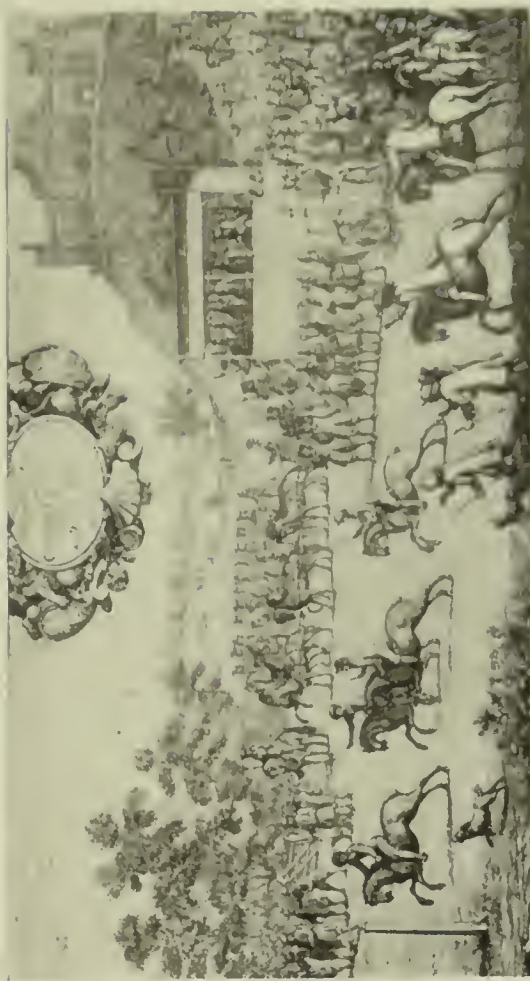


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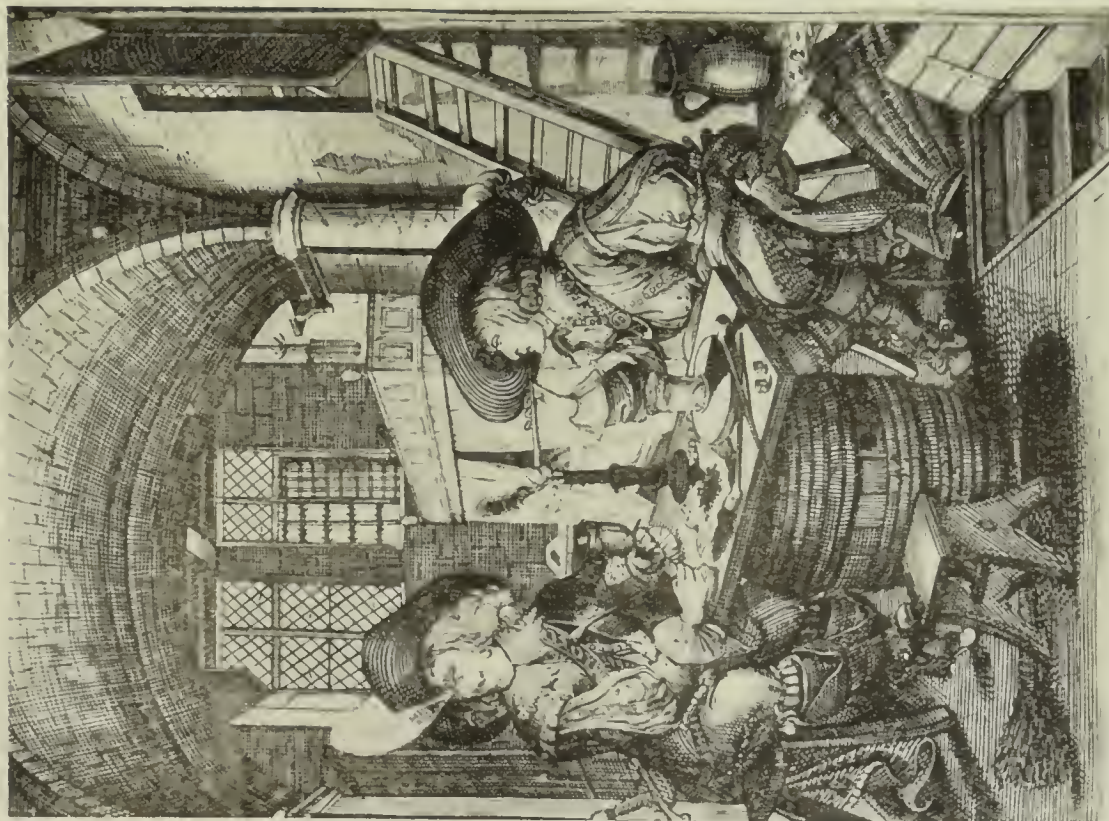


(a) A performance in the market-place; "properties" in the foreground. [W. Faithorne, Scarron's "Comical Romance."] (b) Acrobats performing at a fair. (c) Announcing a theatrical performance at a fair [(b) and (c) Bodl. Lib. Oxf., Douce E. 1. 4.] (d) An open-air concert by a masked troupe. [C. de Passe.] (e) A scene in a play. [A. de Bosse.]

(b)



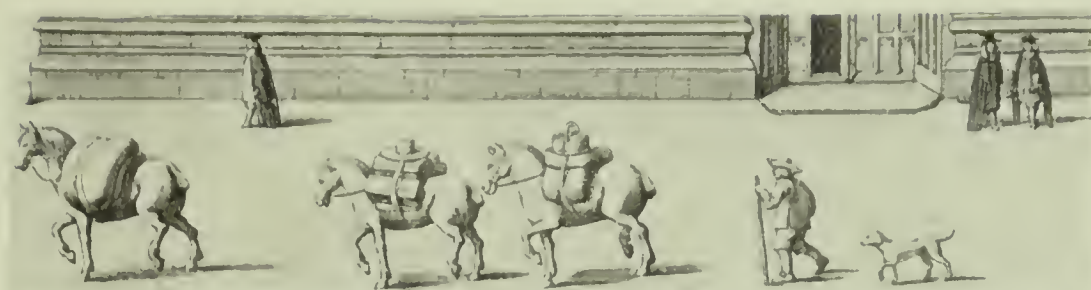
(a)



(c)



(a) An enjoyable pipe of tobacco at the inn. [Suckling's "Roaring Boyes."] (b) The last horse-race run before Charles II. Note the jockey being weighed-in. [f. Barlow.] (c) A tavern interior. [From a Student's Genealogy, 1640. Graph. Samml., Munich.]



(a)



(b)



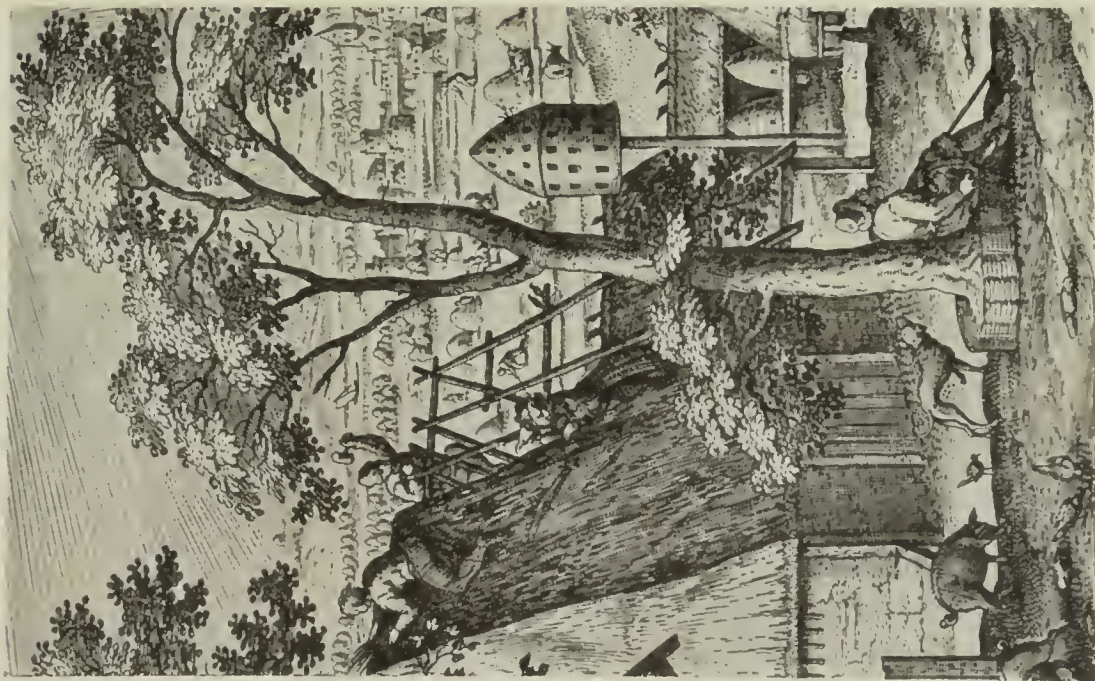
(c)



(d)

(a) A train of loaded pack-horses passing through Oxford. (b) Cutting and carting the corn-harvest outside Cambridge. [D. Loggan, "Cantabridgia Illustrata."] (c) A range of farm-buildings, Oxford. (d) An Oxford College farmyard. [(a), (c) and (d) D. Loggan, "Oxonia Illustrata."]

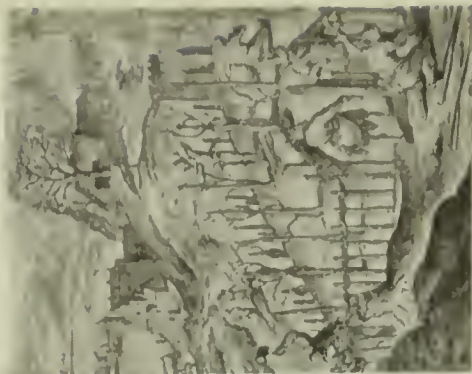
(a)



(b)



(d)



(c)



(c)

(a) Roofing a barn with thatch. Note the dovescotes and beehives. [“Emblemata Evangelica.” H. Bol, *del.*] (b) Sheep washing: haycocks with bill-hooks and carting. Note the man drinking from the keg. [“Emblemata Evangelica.” H. Bol, *del.*] (c) Fencing the new orchard (*cf.* fifteenth century). [“Emblemata Evangelica.” H. Bol, *del.*] (d) A woman building a thatched hut of osier-work. [M. de Vos.]



(a)



(b)

(a) A street with shops (cf. Pl. 37 (a) —). [J. Stradanus.] (b) Grist to the mill; note the old mill-stones. [J. Stradanus.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) A composite picture; hop-picking, to the left scutching flax and picking fruit, or level grass. (b) Showing how the roller may be used to cover in seeds, (c) Diagrammatic drawing, showing the plough and gate-harrow working; on the right hand-sowing of grain. [(a), (b), (c) Von Hohberg. "Georgia Curiosa."]



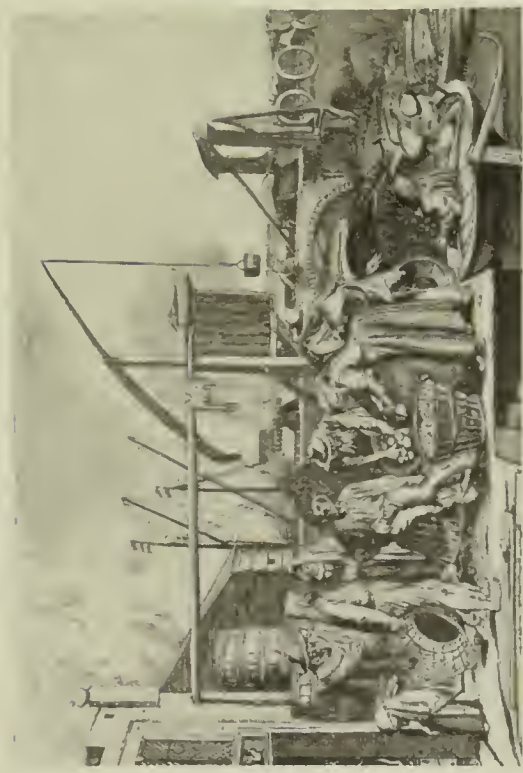
(a)



(b)

(a) Bee-keeping; beating of brass pans, and veiled men taking a swarm (*cf.* fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). [J. Stradanus.] (b) A sheep-shearing, in allegorical classical costume. [Bodl. Lib., Oxford, Douce Colln. Portfolio 137. No. 528.]

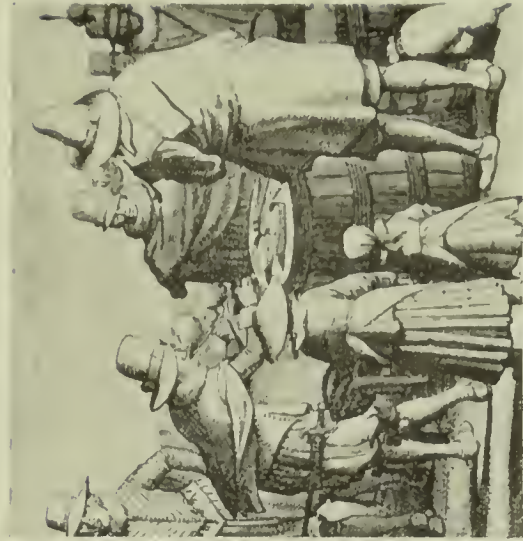
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(f)



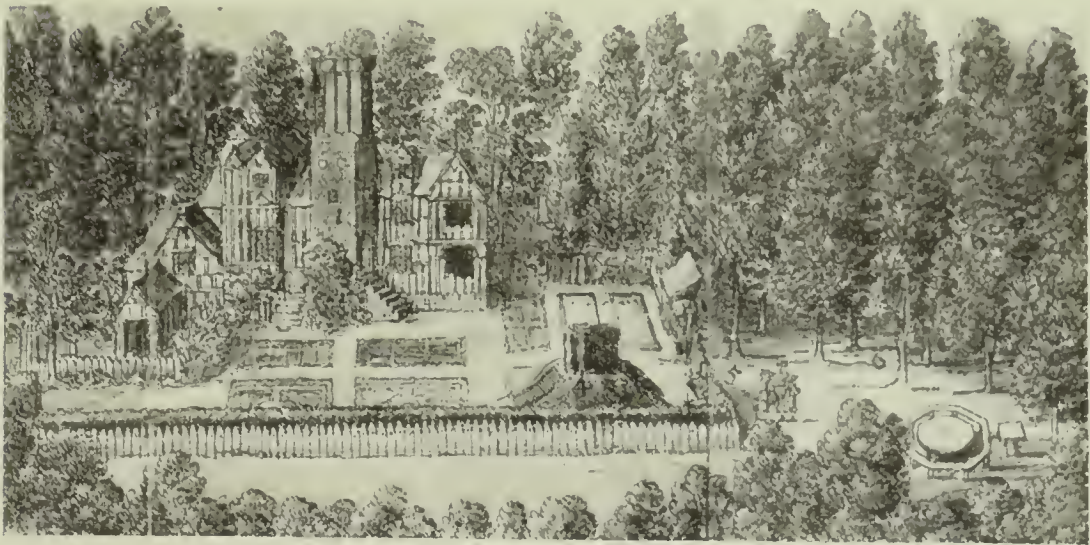
(e)



(a) Quay scene. [D. Teniers.] (b) Field-worker, with long and short scythes. [W. Buytenweg.] (c) A tobacco stall. [Van der Velde.] (d) A milking scene. [T. Gall.] (e) Butchers cutting up the carcase, with baskets of chickens (cf. fourteenth and fifteenth centuries). [N. Visscher.] (f) Country people going to market.



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) The arrival of a coach at Albury, Surrey, country seat of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. [W. Hollar.] (b) View of Boscobel House, Shropshire. Note the garden and mount. [T. Blount.] (c) The gate-house and forecourt at Boscobel. [T. Blount.]



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

(a) Loading ships,—the paymaster's office on the right; bales and water-cask carriers with padded caps. [A. de Bry.] (b) Embarkation of soldiers. [A. de Bry.] (c) Quay scene. Loading with a crane; bales and waggons; small shops and open-air stage players. [M. de Vos.] (d) Section of a ship to show interior. [N. Vascelli.]



(a)



(b)

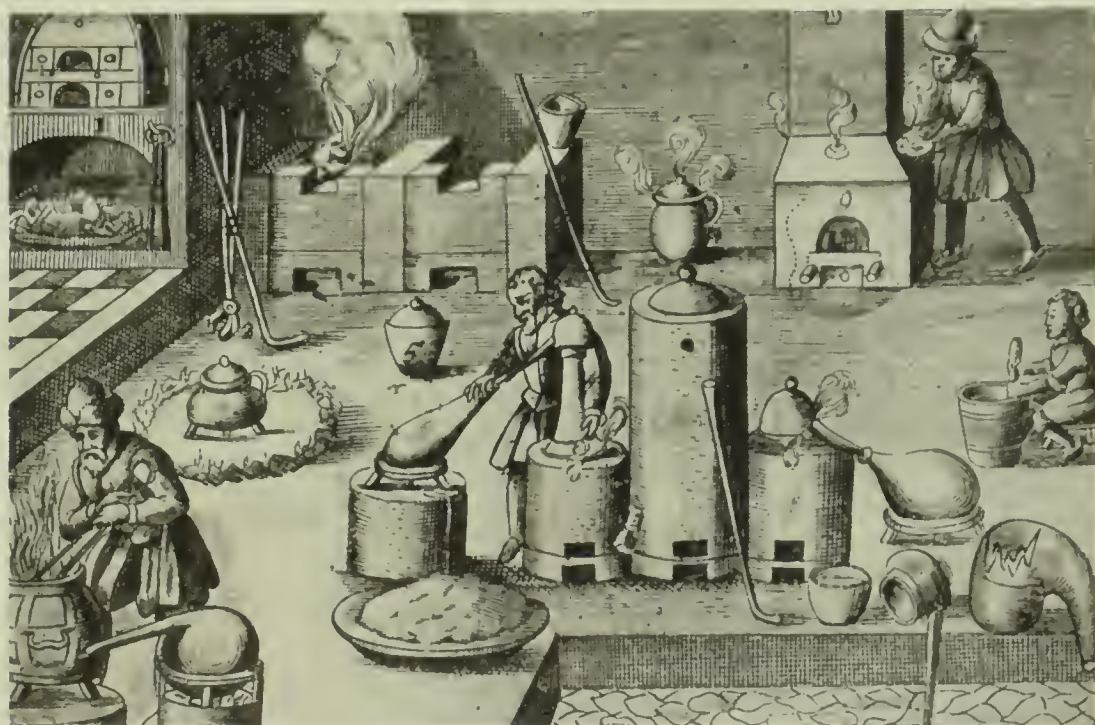


(c)

(a) Two game-keepers, with matchlock muskets and a hound. [J. Stradanus.] (b) The village shoemaker, independent as ever. [D. Teniers.] (c) The travelling grinder. [D. Teniers.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) Outside a mine. [Sir J. Pettus, "Foldinae Regales."] (b) Smelting metals. [Sir J. Pettus, "Art and Nature in Metals."] (c) Glass-blowers, with pack-carriers setting out (cf. fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). [Von Hohberg, "Georgia Curiosa."]



(a)



(b)



(c)

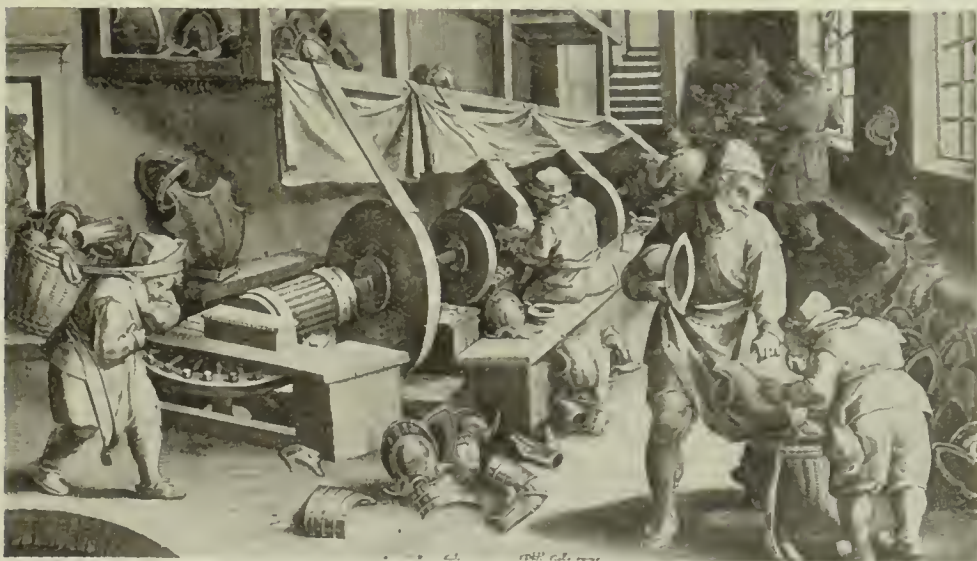
(a) Dyers at work. Carved plaque in a chapel at Dordrecht. (b) Winding silk, [Olivier de Serres.] (c) Allegorical picture of spinner and weaver, showing wheel, loom, winders and shears. [P. de Galle.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) A working clock-maker's shop. (b) A cannon foundry. Cannon were now cast whole. Note the treadwheel on the left. (c) Armourers at their water-driven polishing stones. Ornamental armour was still worn for ceremonial occasions. [(a), (b), (c) J. Stradanus.]

(b)



(a)



(a) A drawing school with anatomical subjects; interesting to the artist. [J. Stradanus.] (b) A painter's studio, with apprentices and colour mixers. [J. Stradanus.]



(a)



(b)

(a) A letterpress printer's office. [A. von Werdt.] (b) A copperplate engraver's works ; heating the plates ; tracing and scouring and hanging up damp prints to dry. [J. Stradanus.]



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

(a) Grinding colours for the artist. [A. de Bosse.] (b) Weaver at the loom (cf. Pl. 30 (d).) [Van Vliet.] (c) Basket-makers. The man on the left strips the withies by drawing them through a cleft stick. [Van Vliet.] (d) The pole-lathe. Turning chair-legs with gouge and chisel, as on the Chilterns. [Van Vliet.] (e) The bake-house (cf. fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). [Van Vliet.] (f) The painter at his easel. [A. de Bosse.]

(a)

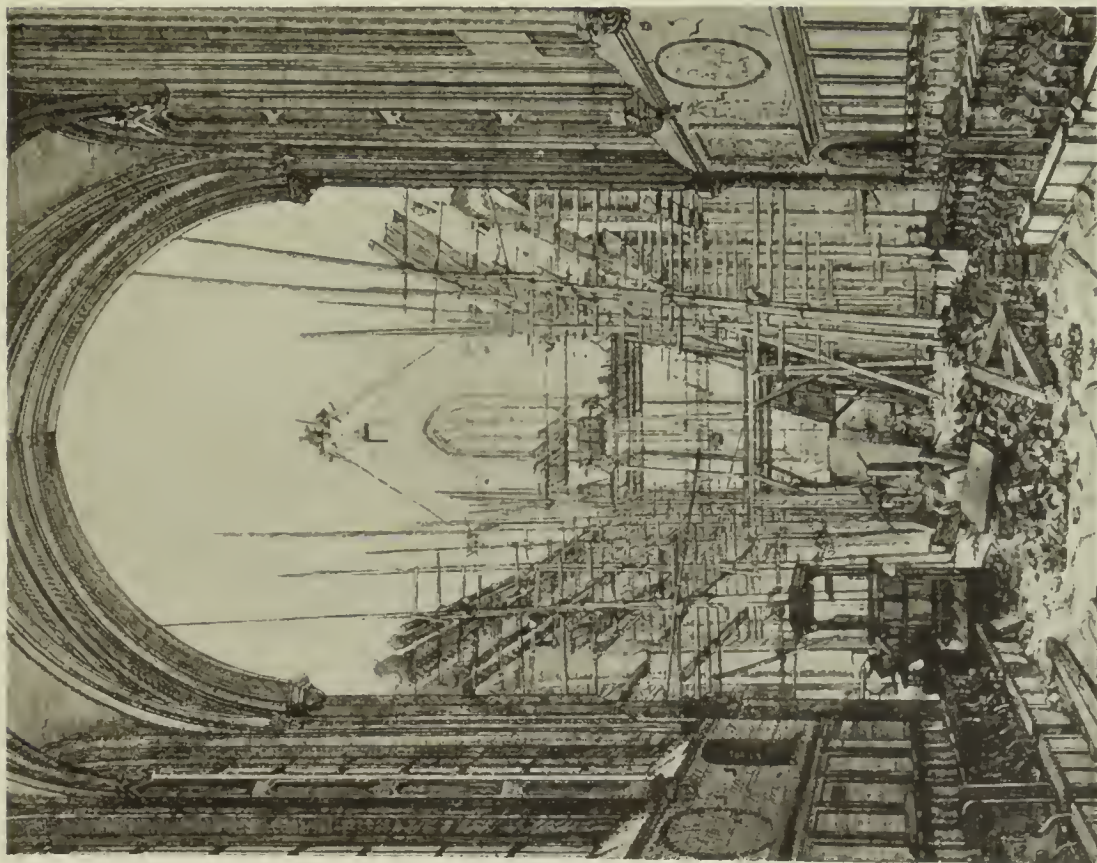
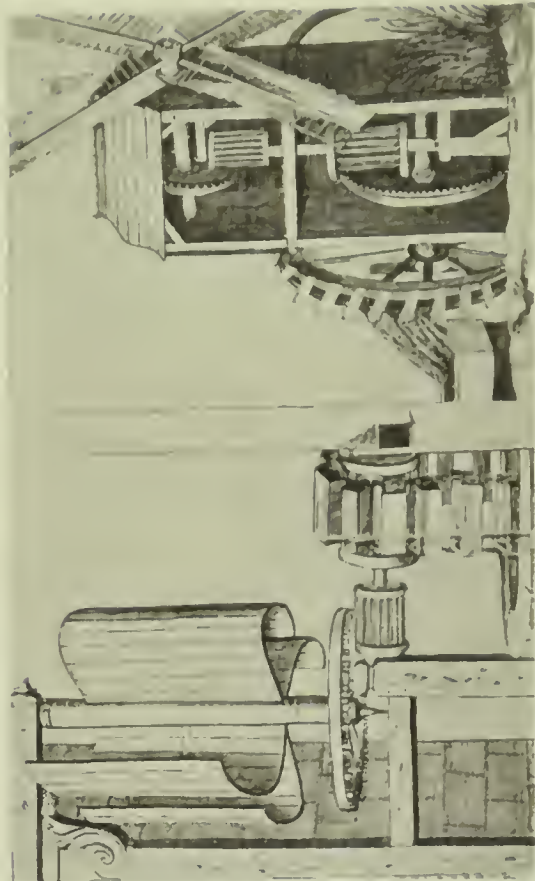


PLATE 35



(b)



(c)

(a) Rebuilding the burnt nave of a church (1681), showing scaffolding and windlasses. [J. A. Graffan del. Print Room, Dresden.] (b) Mining. General lay-out and loading ore on mules. [Sir J. Pettus.] (c) A water-driven ventilating fan; and the driving action of a wind- and water-mill [W. Blith.]



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

(a) The fish-market on the quay; landing supplies. (b) Fishing by net; packing and drying. Note pack-horse with a fish on either side. (c) Netting and trapping fish. The circular traps are "kiddles" (the origin of the phrase "a kettle of fish.") (d) Poultry stalls and shop. A careful buyer on the right examines the birds' legs. [(a), (b), (c), (d) Cornelius Cralle.]



(a)

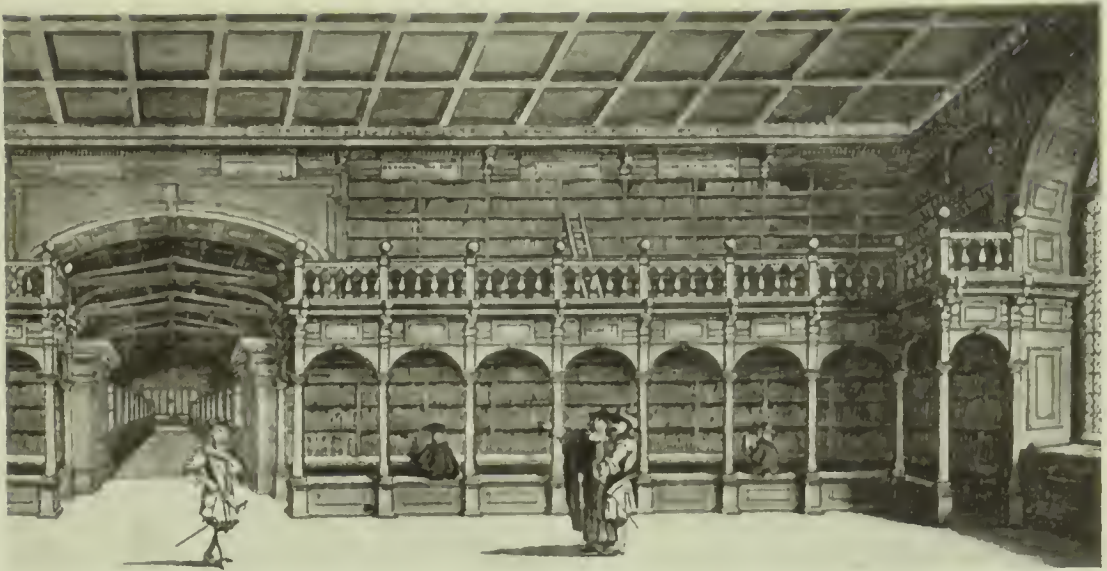


(b)



(c)

(a) A street with shops. Among the playing children is a top-whipper (cf. fourteenth and fifteenth centuries). [Bodl. Lib., Oxford. Douce Colln. E. 2-1-315.] (b) A shop arcade; booksellers and drapers. [A. de Bosse.] (c) A shoemaker's workshop. [A. de Bosse.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) Interior of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. [D. Loggan, "Oxonia Illustrata."] (b) The funeral car of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle. [Sandford: "Funeral of the Duke of Albemarle"] (c) Fire-engine at work (cf. fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). [D. Faithorne.]



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

(a) A cart, loaded with stone, in difficulties on a rough road. [W. Faithorne.]
 (b) A late instance of the horse litter. Notice the beggar. [Van der Menlen.]
 (c) A coach and three, of older type with side seat. Note the beggar-woman. [M. Merian.] (d) The coach and six with outriders, belonging to Louis XIV of France. [Van der Menlen.] (e) A coach and four in Oxford. [D. Loggan. "Oxonia Illustrata."]



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

(a) A three-horse cart in Oxford. (b) Water-carriers. [(a) and (b) D. Loggan. "Oxonia Illustrata."] (c) The departure of the gay cavalier. [M. de Vos.] (d) A pack-mule going over a mountain pass. [P. Stephanus.] (e) An elderly countryman on his nag. (f) A lady rides attended through the streets. [(e) and (f) J. Stradanus.]



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a) Careening a ship; removing barnacles and repairing below the water-line. [R. N. Zeeman: "Plusieurs Débarguements."] (b) A Greenland whaling fleet in action. [From a Whaling Book, C. Gr. Lorgdrager, "Greenland Fishing."] (c) Bombardment of a town by a hostile fleet. [A. de Bry.]



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

(a) The Captain (Magellan) works on his navigating instruments. [J. Stradanus.]
 (b) Columbus on the waist of the "Santa Maria." These representations of earlier ship scenes give many interesting details; do not bother about the fanciful sea-monsters. [J. Stradanus.] (c) A reader; note his muff-sleeves, with book-sack extension. [W. Faithorne.] (d) A navigating expert at work in his study with globe and compass. [J. Stradanus.]



(a)



(b)

(a) The "Great Charles," an English battleship. [N. Vascelli (Venice).] (b) A fight between ships and land batteries guarding a fleet. [J. Callot.]

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(a) Administering the Protestant Holy Communion. (b) A baptism. [(a) and (b) Dresden, Kupferstichkabinett.] (c) Preacher in cap and gown. [W. Hollar.] (d) Scene in a town church during a preaching service. [Witt Colln.]



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

(a) A middle-class family. [E. Fialotti.] (b) An aristocratic and richly-dressed family. [M. Merian.] (c) Children at school. Note that the children in all these pictures wear clothes exactly like those of the grown-ups. [A. de Bosse.] (d) Children at play; note baby-carriage (*cf.* fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). [A. de Bosse.]



(a)

(a) Interior of a women's hospital. [J. Ch. Thiemen. "Haus und Wunderbuch."]



(b)

(b) Taking a prescription to a chemist. [W. Faithorne.]



(c)

(c) The doctor makes up medicine for the baby. [W. Faithorne.]



(a)



(b)

(a) A fashionable surgeon bleeding from the arm (*cf.* fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). (b) A sick room in a wealthy household. [(a) and (b) A. de Bosse.]



(a)



(b)

(a) Soldiers embarking and loading boats with stores. (b) An army in camp. On the left, women are washing clothes, and butchers are preparing meat. Examine the interesting detail. [(a) and (b) J. Callot.]



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

(a) Transport of light cannon on pack-horses by night with lanterns. [J. Stradanus.]
 (b) A battle, showing cavalry charge, defensive artillery, and bombardment of a city.
 [Battle before Bergen op Zoom; from an old Dutch print.] (c) Artillery in action at
 the Battle of the Boyne, 1690. [Theodore Maas.] (d) A field forge. [B. M. Addl.
 MS. 15726.]

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